PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Posts and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,341—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st Aug.
M. L. ARABIA	7992	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,508	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901,
Don. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORNEO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

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C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Ogbert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

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THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

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For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1901.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	16th September.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Scharfe	30th "

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

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SMALL HEATING STOVES FOR DRYING ROOMS FOR KEROSINE OR FUEL.

THE PRIMUS COOKING STOVES.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

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If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., COOPER LANDING COMPANY, and RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., have been REMOVED from the Parsee Bazar Street, near Elphinstone Circle to "ALICK BUILDINGS" Hornby Road, THIRD FLOOR, from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 29th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FRANZ EMIL BEYER, formerly of Danzig in Prussia, Germany, but late of Bombay European inhabitant, the Agent of the German East Africa Line of Steamers, who died at Bombay, on or about the 5th day of October, 1900, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE and GEORGE KARL HEINRICHS (since deceased), both of Bombay aforesaid, the two Executors in the Will of the deceased named, on the 22nd day of November, 1900, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE, the Surviving Executor on his behalf at their office No. 39, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the first day of October, 1901, as after that date the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE as such Surviving Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Surviving Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1901.

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Cunnyngham's Art of Enamelling on Metals, 1901	6	0
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Mark's Hydraulic Power Engineering, 1900	7	8
Barber's Engineer's Sketch Book, 1897	7	8
Reed's Guide to Extra First Class Engineers Examination	10	8
Macey's Specifications in Detail, 1898	15	8
Leaning's Building Specifications, 1901	15	0
Key to Reed's Engineer's Handbook, 1900	5	10
Leaske's Triple Expansion, Engine, and Boilers, 1899	3	12
Green's English Country Cottages	4	4
Sexton's Chemistry of Materials of Engineering	4	12
Aitken's Road Making and Maintenance, 1900	16	8
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, drill, etc.
1 case T red shirtings.
2 cases grey drooties.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases taps and dies
On account and at the risk of Mr. Narandass Soorjee.
2135—5 cases mercerized zephyrs.
On account and at the risk of Roopjee Purdhan and by order of Mr. Hariprasad Suntookram—
7 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
1 case twine.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES GOOD BROACH COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 449 of 1901.

(1) Dinshaw Furdoonjee, (2) Pestonjee Furdoonjee, (3) Rustomjee Furdoonjee, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Broach and (4) Ruttonjee Furdoonjee of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Thaksordwar without the Fort of Bombay, and all carrying on business together in co-partnership under the name and style of Dinshaw Furdoonjee and Brothers, at No. 95, Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs,

vs.

(1) Chunilal Dharamdass, employed in the Bank of Bombay and residing at Chowpatti without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Jethmal Ramanand and (3) Kanayalal Haramukhrai, carrying on business by their moonim in partnership under the name and style of Jethmal Kanayalal, at No. —, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit on the 5th day of August, 1901, and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at Colaba, in the godown No. 180, at Shaiya Lane.

600 full-pressed bales of good Broach cotton, mark J K in lots of 100 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken the next day in default whereof the said bales shall be again put for sale by Public Auction at the account and risk and costs of the defaulting purchaser, who shall make good all the loss, costs and charges incurred thereby.

MENESSE & Co,

Bombay, 30th August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24. Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED an experienced ENGINE DRIVER, on a Salary of Rs. 35 to 40 per month. Those who have passed the 3rd Grade Examination in Mechanical Engineering only need apply, with Certificates, to the ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SANGOJI TANK WORKS, Bijapur District.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References, given and required. Address "G, M.," care of this paper.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CINEMATOGRAPH, complete with 10 films, Lime light, screen, &c., ready to exhibit. Price reduced to Rs. 700 only. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

WAX SEAL, 2 to 4 annas size three letters Monograms engraved on Brass with Handle, Rs. 3. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FINE GRANGE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFA NAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Koomp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Arstons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Tunes renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches & Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from E. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every Value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rutherfield Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and next to Temple Bar Hotel, where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasee Carpenters; also open carved furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery ware, ebonized square piano by Harold & Co, of Calcutta, Singer's sewing machine, large size, handsome carpets, books, iron safe, table ornaments, windproof lamps, dressed pictures, musical box playing 12 tunes, Gram crushing machine, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, the property of Mrs. SMITH and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Purbhudas Kisondas, viz.:—

Gold baju, rings, pochi, watch chain, armlet, hirakanthi, dora, pearl buttdies, beads, loose pearls, bedharies, bangles, and silver toe rings.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, almyra, chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-band tables, cup-boards,

1 mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood,
1 Lancaster instantograph ½ plate camera, with lense.
1 D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore hammerless gun by Ward and Sons, of London, in case.
1 large bore rook rifle, with case, for deer hunting.
1 Henry's patent rifle.
1 Theodolite on stand, and 6 new accordeons.
1 Pasteur Chamberland Patent Germ filter, Hanken type.

AT 2 P.M.

A few bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand landau.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, a large varied and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagement and presentation rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with lockets, earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, gent's and ladies' gold, silver and metal watches, watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat rolled gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawl, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the consigned, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,125 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2288, old Survey No.——and new Survey No. 317-1, together with the messuage, tenament, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road, or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, aforesaid, on the east by Chumney Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Moonesjee bin Mooneejee Sahib Coor, and on the west by the part of Bulkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Maneckjee Merwanjee Sett, deceased, and are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards of thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 519, new No, 2497, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 187, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Dewjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikan, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VITHALWADI.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October, 1897, and under the instructions of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises in Vithalwadi, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st. instant, at 4 p.m., (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced), the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate on the north side of Vithalwadi street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, of which Jijibhoy Jewaji is Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1713, Street No. 42, Street Telwady, Ward C, and Ward No. 1631, Street Nos. 93 and 97, Vithalwadi street, Ward C, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purshotum Govindji, on or towards the west by other property of the mortgagor and hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ruttonsey Laljí or his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Vithalwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Taxes under Ward No. 1-637, Street No. 99-101. Vithalwady Street, Ward C, and Ward No. 165, Street No. (1) Vithalwady Street, Ward C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property belonging to Premji Nuncoo, and now belonging to Thaker Tricumdas Purshotamdas, on or towards the north by Telwadi Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwadi Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Thaker Gocultas Gordhandas as Trustee for the mortgagor.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 handsome thorough bred bay Australian geiding, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 7 years old, very smart in trap.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in harness and saddle.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate street, Fort, opposite to Singer & Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished, teak and blackwood house hold furniture, of the latest design, made by Madrasee carpenters, consistings of drawing room suits, sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room cabinets, cliffoneers, marble top tables, and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wall brackets, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD, and also a PIECE OF VACANT LAND suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,141 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, new No. 19727 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2169 and 2465, and street Nos. 237, 229, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly by the property of Rutonjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Soomar Mahomed Esqs, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolall and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolall and partly by the Falkland Road, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 447 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of Falkland Road and Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, suitable for building purposes, and now which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applicat or may be made to the said mortgagees, or to Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1901.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD,

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN, "St. James Budget" Office, 15 Dorset Street, London, E.C.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES" AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to S

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & Co., LTD.

WITH reference to a NOTICE which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 23rd inst. and in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 24th idem, signed by certain Shareholders of this Company, convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for Saturday, 31st August, 1901, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting in question has not been sanctioned by the Directors of the Company and that it has been convened in manner contrary to the Company's Articles of Association. The Meeting, therefore, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order,
THOS. STEPHENSON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th August, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

"AN HONEST TALE
SPEEDS BEST, BEING PLAINLY TOLD"!

WE have been given to understand that some interested persons who set themselves up as "Madon & Co., Chemists" give the people to understand that their firm was the original and ours is a new concern, and opened in opposition to their business. This is entirely untrue, and misleading, and we claim without the least fear of being contradicted that ours is the

ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1872

by the present Proprietor of our firm, MR. B. S. MADON. This is a well-known fact that in establishing the name of "MADON—CHEMISTS" and make it widely known, we had spared no pains and expenses, and with our unceasing efforts the name of "MADON'S PHARMACY" made a Popular House-hold word with the Public of India; and as it always happens that some o the Employees of the Original firm (who were obliged to separate from the services of the old firm) having "MADON" as their surname, set up a business under the style and title of "MADON & Co.," thereby directly or indirectly many of our customers were led to understand that their firm was the original one or a Branch thereof. We hereby most respectfully beg to request you not to take any firm by a name similar to ours into your consideration as our own, and to give credulence to any reports made by these interested parties against us. We are compelled to give this explanation to our Patrons and the Public to prevent them from being imposed upon.

Further we beg to request you to kindly send all communications to us as noted below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise by confusion in names.

☞ OURS is the FIRST SHOP as you enter ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET from the Crawford Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
The Original Madon's Pharmacy, Estd. 1872.
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Consignments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconveniences. Thousands cured. Bottles Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALE FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Ram ghat, Benaut (E.)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 28.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 25,00,000.

Rs. 9,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,30,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 2,60,000 do Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 3 31-32 (min. rate, received 2 per cent.

Tenders on Bombay 1 3 31-32. mini. rate, rate received 2 per cent,

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15'97.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do. Bombay.
Rs. nil do. Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 4 1-32 min. rate received full per cent.

Tenders on Bombay at 1 4 1-32 min. rate received full per cent.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16'03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public sale, Rs. 21,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.
Extra allotments—Nil.

2 per cent. Consols	29 4 7-16	—1-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	—
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	—
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 1-2	+ 1-8
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	—
,, New York	58 5-8	—
Exchange on London at Paris	25'21	—1-2
,, New York	4'86 3-4	—3-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	—
,, Short London Bills	2 1-8	,, —
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	,, —

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats nil. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 30-32 —1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4'49	4'43	4'25	4'21	4'21
—7	—8	— 5	— 5	— 5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Do. to Continent	3,000 bales.
Mid-Uplands	8 1-2 — 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7'72 — 4
Do. do. Dec	7'83 — 6

Linseed, 52, April May, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk. Sellers tone flat.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24th hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 27th August :—

Cotton	1,217 bales.
Wheat	9,327 cwts.
Linseed	3,421 ,,
Rapeseed	9,101 ,,
Gingellyseed	9 ,,
Poppyseed	742 ,,
Groundnuts	153 ,,
Castorseed	4,816 ,,
Rice	1,091 ,,
Myrabollams	252 ,,

All markets closed for Cocoanut Day.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE weekly market report of Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends, dated 8th August 1901, is as follows :—

"The tendency on the whole has been downward, but the pendulum has swung somewhat to the other side this time, distant months having declined six points, whereas near months have only given way 3 points. The feature of the week was the publication of the monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau. The condition given therein is nearly 4 per cent. lower than last month, but 1-2 per cent. better than last year. Although a low average condition, it was not so low as many Liverpool bulls expected. On the other hand many of our American friends consider it too low. It should be remembered that since the date up to which the present report was compiled the weather has been nearly all that could be desired and the crop must have benefited greatly. The news to hand during the last few days is certainly most optimistic. The weekly Bureau received here yesterday morning is absolutely glowing. Reports about damage are decidedly at a discount just now. As far as we can make out a sufficient crop is assured, and if the autumn should happen to be favourable, a large crop may be harvested, because the acreage is the largest on record! Trade conditions on the continent are very gloomy. In America there is the stupendous steel strike, there is serious talk of a general strike of the Fall River operatives in the beginning of September, if the proposed reduction of wages comes to pass. In Manchester business is of the most retail character. The reaction after last year's boom has set in with a vengeance. The American crop does not seem to be so very backward, as already we hear of substantial offerings of new crop cotton for immediate shipment. In fact the cotton world in general seems more or less impoverished, and when the crop begins to move forward in bulk, it seems likely that Liverpool will have to take a larger share than of late years of the 1st arrivals, and if so, Liverpool, as usual, sells hedges of futures against its purchases of actual cotton, yet Liverpool is not inclined to absorb large offerings of futures unless at lower prices. Of course prices have already dipped considerably, but with large receipts of favourable crop accounts, poor trade, week bulls and speculation, we shall have to go lower yet, until trade speculation are attracted by too low a level. A new York report runs as follows :—'The Cotton market still remains a weather market. There have been some good rains lately where they were needed and there is notsomuch talk about drought in the cotton belt as there was two weeks ago. The fear of injury to the crop in Texas from the boll weevil has amounted to nothing, it may be that all the gossip about a poor crop next season may amount to the same thing. That all these contradictions and this uncertainty may have an immediate effect on the early months, October and November, we would not be surprised to see; if these rumours are well-founded we cannot even venture to mention the figure cottonmay reach." A Manchester friend says: "We have to report a further decline in the price of cotton, which is certainly not marked, but has the effect of checking business. Double Options, December to January, 26 points. Double Options, February to March, 30 points.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 1,644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	1,86,000	7,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	113	4	186
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,09,000	19,05,000	42,000	26,56,000
Total for 7 weeks	8,22,000	20,91,000	49,000	29,62,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,771	1,53,262	5,955	3,06,988
Per mile of Ry do.	87	93	4	187
Total to corresponding date do.	7,83,037	24,32,909	40,113	33,06,109

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 983
Do. to date..... 3,44,109

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza, Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either one of the disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they allay the alarming symtoms and purify the blood; Nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m., High water, 11-28m., 11-44s. Low water, 4-54m., 5-28s.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 5 a. m.

H. E. Lord Northcote's arrival from Surat, Grant Road Station, 7-30 p. m.

Funeral Grand Lodge Meeting in memory of the late Captain C. D. Wise will be held at Freemason Hall at 5-45. p. m, precisely.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees, second day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 8 p. m. on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th September, respectively.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Rain holds off at Jamnagar, Verawal, Porbander and Dhrangadhra where the situation is still very grave only two inches of rain, being recorded up to date.—Some thieves broke into the house of a doctor at Dhorajee on Saturday last, and carried away jewels valued at Rs. 300. A girl, about 11 years old, was almost frightened to death at seeing a thief in the act of removing a necklace, and the other holding a clasp knife over her.—A man while walking tripped against a stone at Junagnad and died in a few minutes.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Prince's Dock, regarding the death of Rama Kanoo, a Port Trust labourer, aged twenty-five years. On Wednesday last the deceased and a carpenter were engaged in roofing a shed in the Prince's Dock with sheets of corrugated iron. About noon Rama was standing upright on the last corrugated sheet which had been put on the shed, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell head formost. His skull was fractured and he died within a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDOO ORPHANAGE.—The Honorary Secretaries of the above Orphanage acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following articles from the several persons named below:—Rs. 251 from Messrs. Narsi Khatao and Sons; Rs. 75 from Mr. Rattansee Karamsee; half khandi rice from Mr. Pragji Hirji; quarter khandi rice from Mr. Jivandas Karamchand; half khadi millet from Mr. Arjan Khimji; thirty brass dishes and thirty brass cups from Mr. Rattansee Veiji; fifteen water pots and twenty-five soap cakes from Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Jailor; five pieces long cloth and twenty-five mats from Mr. Devji Varsang and twelve dhotars and five ghagras from Bai Kesarbai Velinkar.

A DRUNKARD'S FATE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Ali Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years. The deceased was a habitual drunkard, had no occupation and no fixed place of residence. On Wednesday night he went to a boarding house in Bengalpoora. He was then drunk and staggering. While going up the fourth floor of the house, he knocked against the railings guarding the chowk. The railings gave way and he fell on the pavement below from a height of about thirty-five feet. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission, the cause of death being fracture of the spine. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RUN AWAY HORSES.—Yesterday morning, while the members of the Bombay Light Horse Corps, under the command of Captain Cuffe, were out on a field-day at Mahim, the horses attached to the Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, took fright and bolted near the Chowpatty Road. Fortunately the troop divided itself in time and allowed the frightened horses to pass, otherwise the stampede would have resulted in serious accidents to some of the horsemen. The animals in the course of their mad career dashed into the stone-work of the Grant Road Railway bridge, and smashed the limber pole. By order of the Commanding Officer, the gun was taken to Messrs. Stephens' yard and the march to Mahim was abandoned.

BEAUTIFUL FRANCE!

THE man from Manchester, or the man from Manhattan, entrains at Calais and sways away in the "rapide" through Amiens to Paris and Dijon, or to Laon and Langes, and so into Switzerland by the northern or the western gate; and gazing through rattling windows upon ugly plains and heaths of Picardy and treeless, hedgeless fields of Marne, he declares to himself that France is flat, stale, and unprofitable, a land unpicturesque, a country to hurry through, a mere tedious antechamber to the Alps. The man from Manchester and the man from Manhattan make for Paris, the least French of all the towns in France, Paris everybody knows, and many have paused at Amiens, or at Rouen, on the way; losing a day of the boulevards and an evening of the Champs Elysees or Montmaitre, but gaining what store of memorised visions for that "inward eye which is the bliss of solitude" when travel has begun to tire the ageing limbs, or time or pocket fails.

The Anglo-Saxon sleeps his way across Eastern France. Sunset may have shown him plateau and coteau radiant; here and there a sinuous, brimming river, poplar-fringed, may have taken his drowsing eye with a quick sense of un-English beauty; but he has chosen the night train, the pillow draws him—"France is a country to be hastened through," he says. Ah, is it? He little knows fair France.

France—in common gratitude to a land that has given me nigh a score of welcomes and many weeks of wandering delight, I must write it—France is no land to flit through, no country to treat as a mere corridor to somewhere else. Certain famous parts of it are well known to the travelling Anglo-Saxon, of course; I do, not write as a discoverer, it is as a vindicator instead.

Thousands of Anglo-Saxons take the morning trains from Paris to Fontainebleau, and are back to dine upon the boulevards yet again. How few push on to Bourges—by picturesque walled Morset, and along the banks of Loire, so intensely ancient that Charlize, and so by castled Sancerre, feudal upon its viny hill, to Bourges and the second most magnificent of the magnificent cathedrals of France! The mansion of Jocques Coeur—a man more than comparable to our merchant-prince, Jack of Newbury—and the lovely Hotel Lallement are perfect relics of domestic Gothic and Renaissance building-work there; but the cathedral is the great jewel, the chiselled gem of Bourges. You enter, and in an instant the sense of exquisite proportion, unity, harmony, that takes you when you stand within the Pantheon of Rome, comes magically upon you here. The glorious windows, of guies and azure and orange-tawny, are rich with the sunlight of seven hundred years. The west facade incomparable; the flying buttresses on the east, that cut with clear fine line the waving masses of the pollard-limes as you stare upward from the gardened close, will live in mental picture for you to the end. And yet a hundred Anglo-Saxons scan the cmill nude front of the basilica at Pisa for every one that dips into the Moyen Age at Bourges.

That dolorous hunt, the chase after vanishing health, takes a thousand Anglo-Saxons every year to Clermont, Royat, the Puy de Dome, Mont Dore and La Bourboule. That is a part of France well known enough, at least," will say the reader, "connu, archi-connu, Monsieur." But what then of Le Puy, the Puy, the Puy of Puys? Not "archi-connu" to the Anglo-Saxon, Joseph Pennell knows it, and has drawn it perfectly, it is true; but the Anglo-Saxon is the rarest of birds at Le Puy. And yet it is one of the towns the most picturesque, the most rich in natural and architectural curiosities, in all Europe; the very acme of the gradual magic of France, Le Puy,

Fiat, stale, and unprofitable, the land of France. Take the map and mark the main line from Calais to Paris and Paris to Lyons and Savoy. North and east of that twisted line, perhaps, the land of France is flat, but the rest, the rest of the beautiful historic architectural, archæological domain of a quick and intellectual and interesting people is a feast for the traveller indeed. Draw a line from Paris to Nantes, and another from Paris to the Riviera, and you enclose in that westward angle a region of traveller's joy. Indeed, I am loth to rule out the east of France, and the district between Lyons and Breton provinces as well and the Anglo-Saxon knows Normandy and Brittany. But not all of even them. Has he come at sunset into Evreux, has he paused at Dreux the quaint and delightful, has he crossed the corny plains of Beauce and seen afar at Chartres the

"Minster's vast repose,
Silent and grey as forest-leaguered cliff
Left inland by the ocean's slow retreat"?

The towns are changing; in twenty years of visit I have watched them alter, modernise, lose something of the magic of the past. We must be quick to visit the unvisited, before the Time-Geist steals the charm away.—J. H. Voxall, M. P., in the "New Liberal Review."

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Thursday: The area of low pressure in the Central Provinces has drifted slowly westwards and is slightly better defined this morning, but is still in a very shallow depression. No change of importance has occurred in pressure conditions in North-west India. Light to moderate rain has fallen in North-east India, light rain on the Gangetic plain and Central India, and light to heavy rain in the Mussoorie Hills, Central Provinces, and showers on the East and West Coasts. Mussoorie has received six inches; Pachmarhi, Ranchi and Jubbulpore, three; Seoni, Roorkee, Akola, Indore and Chaibassa, two. The depression in the Central Provinces will probably give light to moderate rain in the central parts of the country. Showers are probable in North-east India and along the Himalayas.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Julgaon.—Showery. Rain general over district. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy intervals. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing commenced.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety in Junagadh and western districts.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing interrupted for want of moisture. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	84	53	79	88	83	81	72	20
Thursday, 29th August	00	23	00	68	00	47	00	46
Total	84	76	80	46	84	28	72	66
Total fall to Aug 29, 1900	61	71	65	49	64	91	60	83
Total fall to Aug. 29, 1899	29	03	31	76	36	89	32	09

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 29th August	00	47

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·577	NW	1	102·2	83·9	56	..	13·25	—0·92
Simla	29·597	SW	F	101·3	87·1	47	..	3·89	—6·57
Delhi	29·652	ESE	3	90·7	79·5	91	..	15·71	—5·71
Agra	29·667	NE	2	94·0	79·9	85	0·42	12·25	—9·01
Cawnpore	29·683	E	4	91·3	79·1	81	0·09	19·10	—2·39
Allahabad	29·658	E	8	93·1	79·3	89	0·10	17·51	—11·05
Jhansi	..	1 SE	15	88·7	79·7	91	..	37·73	..
Jacobabad	29·538	E	3	106·9	79·6	76	..	0·55	—2·10
Karachi	29·672	WSW	13	88·4	76·7	74	..	3·49	—5·04
Jeypore	29·677	W	1	97·2	73·1	60	..	11·75	—9·55
Ajmere	29·691	W	11	90·9	77·1	73	..	10·41	—6·36
Deesa	29·738	SW	12	95·1	75·0	74	..	6·59	—13·87
Ahmedabad	29·748	NW	1	89·7	75·6	74	..	18·40	—12·55
Bhuj	29·711	SW	1	89·3	75·9	88	..	8·41	—9·91
Jamnagar	29·739	SW	7	91·0	75·2	75	..	3·35	—15·87
Dwarka	29·743	WSW	17	85·4	77·7	87	0·03	3·19	..
Rajkot	29·757	WSW	14	92·4	73·7	76	..	10·63	—11·20
Bhownag ar Para	29·757	W	4	91·6	74·3	76	..	14·37	—1·29
Veraval	29·776	W	9	84·0	75·3	90	0·05	2·27	—14·76
Neemuch	29·708	WSW	15	87·0	71·0	87	..	12·44	—11·69
Indore	29·746	W	13	76·8	69·6	98	1·69	19·14	— 3·50
Saugor	29·684	NW	7	87·4	72·6	90	0·41	39·74	+ 4·54
Jubulpore	29·663	NNE	3	87·4	71·6	97	2·96	44 32	—0·81
Hoshan gabad	..	..	4	87·4	72·8	94	1·35	22·08	..
Khandwa	29·725	NW	15	75·2	72·1	95	0·51	14·11	— 7·33
Raipur	29·640	SW	7	89·2	74·1	87	0·70	35·97	— 1·16
Nagpur	29·714	W	7	89·7	72·4	93	0·93	27·29	— 5·70
Amraoti	29·714	W	17	77·1	68·3	92	0·44	21·09	— 2·65
Akola	29·723	WSW	14	74·5	68·9	95	2·28	20·76	— 2·39
Surat	29·785	W	7	89·0	77·1	77	0·01	15·73	—20·02
Malegaon	29·765	WNW	11	85·9	75·2	84	0·86	21·94	+14·57
Bombay	29·859	WNW	12	80·1	69·3	91	0·06	17·7.	+ 3·13
Poona	29·813	NW	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	29·814	WNW	5	80·3	68·9	97	0·19	9·98	—0·34
Aurangabad	29·783	WSW	14	?	?	94	1·35	22·08	..
Sholapur	29·803	NW	15	83·7	71·5	79	..	17·21	+1·39
Ratnagiri	29·818	WNW	7	84·9	76·4	85	0·4	72·29	—17·49
Belgaum	29·826	WSW	15	77·3	68·4	92	..	32·74	+1·51
Goa	29·839	NW	9	83·6	76·4	91	0·24	87·53	+14·96
Karwar	..	Calm	2	86·2	74·5	90	0·32	125·04	+26·93
Mangalore	29·871	NE	1	83·8	74·4	90	0·43	87·16	—3·93
Calicut	29·876	NNW	8	84·2	75·0	94	0·01	71·70	—0·05
Cochin	29·879	NNW	9	86·0	76·6	85	..	57·0	—1·60
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·52	—6·21
Seoni	29·851	W	9	83·8	67·3	76	..	..	..
Seoni Gadarabad	29·774	W	13	?	?	78	..	19·43	+0·04
Masulipatam	29·768	WNW	5	83·5	77·1	87	..	16·06	—1·86
Bellary	29·810	W	12	91·0	71·2	57	..	5·59	—1·03
Cuddapah	29·793	W	G	93·2	73·9	67	..	9·72	—4·18
Madras	29·785	S	6	93·5	78·0	79	..	14·29	+ 1·63
Coimbatore	29·864	WSW	6	90·4	71·6	86	..	4·97	+1·24
Trichinopoly	29·813	Calm.	4	97·1	77·3	80	..	3·76	—3·65
Negapatam	29·817	WNW	5	9..7	79·9	86	0·03	1·82	—5·18
Colombo	29·854	SW	8	88·5	79·0	81	..	10·26	—5·56
Adam's Peak	29·740	SE	3	90·8	82·8	86	..	1·35	+ 1·15

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·31 (78·04); G. T. H. = 0·38 (80·43) St. G. H.= 0·50 (82·91); C. P. = 0·26 (71·91).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been generally small. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jubbulpore and Mangalore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere, The force has been strong at Bhuj and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° in defect in Berar and at Raipur, Khandwa and Indore, and 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore and Deesa. The minimum is from 6° to 9° in excess at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, where it is cloudless.

Rain has fallen in Berar, the Bombay Presidency, the Central and North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. The heaviest falls reported are (2·93) at Jubbulpore, (2·28) at Akola, (11·69) at Indore and (1·35) at Aurangabad.

Winds are feebly cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces and weather being slightly unsettled rain is to be expected there and also in Berar. The monsoon gradient conditions on the Malabar Coast and to the north of Bombay indicate the probability of local showers in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th August.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah	inches 29·706
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	W, NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 243
Fall of Rain	0·80
Total fall during month	13·79
,, year	73·61
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 29th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Howick Hall, 2,377 tons, Captain A S Kilvert, sailed yesterday, for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain H W Bamber, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Crescent, 901 tons, Captain V Raffin, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 29.

MEN-

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CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

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RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901— G I P R system...	1,41,762	2,98,813	3,493	4,43,368
I M R do ...	44,899	83,803	4,222	1,32,924
Total....	1,85,961	2,82,616	7,715	5,76,292
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900— G I P R system..	1,49,831	2,10,063	10,742	3,70,636
I M R do ...	42,772	67,363	7,736	1,07,871
Total	1,92,603	2,67,426	18,478	4,78,507
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	−8,769	+88,750	−7,249	+ 72,732
	{ I M R...	+2,127	+26,440	−3,514	+ 25,053

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	1,05,000	4,000	1,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	228	8	416
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,25,000	7,75,000	24,000	13,24,000
Total for 7 weeks ..	6,08,000	8,80,000	28,000	15,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,015	1,50,511	893	2,28,419
Per mile of Ry. do.	167	326	2	495
Total to corresponding date do.	6,18,830	14,95,129	11,920	21,25,939

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 36,419
Decrease to date ..... " 5,09,939

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

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(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "		...	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "		...	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "		...	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "		...	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "		...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

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Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies Rs. 2-8

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

EDGE—PIGOTT—August 14, at St Stephens' Church, Ootacamund, by the Revd C H Malden, M. A., Sydney Vernon, third son of the Revd Francis Edge, M. A., of the Glebe, Guildford, to Violet Ruthven, eldest daughter of Captain W H S Pigott, of Co. Wexford, Ireland, and formerly of the 2nd Black Watch.

DEATHS.

CLONEY—August 23, at Madras, of cholera, William Edward, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs G Cloney, aged 20 years and 6 months.

EVERETT—August 20, at her residence, Wellington, Mrs Jane Everett, widow of John Everett, late Q M S Depot, Wellington, aged 55 years and 5 months.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE RATES.

APROPOS of the efforts being made to bring about a reduction in telegraphic cable rates, a very interesting proposal comes from Mr. C. Edmondstone Rees, of Madras, Examiner of Public Works Accounts. It is nothing less than a scheme which would entirely alter the principle on which telegraphic charges are based, and as a consequence would lead to a complete change in the method used for the transmission and receipt of messages over the wires. The main advantage which the author claims for his proposals is that their adoption would effect a substantial reduction in the cost of telegrams. Added to that benefit to the public would be a simplification of the signaller's work and a freedom from that liability to error which on occasion has results eclipsing the most wonderful efforts of the newspaper compositor. A scheme which promises advantages of this sort is entitled to the fullest consideration and Mr. Ross has submitted his ideas to the Cable Rates Committee and to the Bureau International des Administrations Telegraphiques at Berne in the hope that they may be taken up next February at the International Telegraph Conference in London. Under the existing telegraphic regulations it is permissible to use figure cipher messages in international traffic, but letter-cipher is prohibited. There is a reason for the latter restriction in the present telegraphic alphabet which permits a liability to mistakes in the signalling and reading of certain letters. Figure ciphers can be used because the numbers of signals for each figure is uniform. Every figure requires five telegraphic signals, and five figures, requiring 25 signals, are charged as one word. Thus figures are in reality charged for on a signal basis, and Mr. Ross proposes that the same principle be adopted in regard to a letter-cipher. The difficulty which at present prohibits the use of letter-cipher messages he removes by limiting their use to "three-signal" or it may be "four-signal" words. There are a certain number of letters, each of which is represented in the telegraphic alphabet by three signals, and Mr. Ross points out that it is obvious that a letter-cypher message composed entirely of these "three-signal" letters possesses the same advantages for signalling purposes as a figure-cypher message, while it has the additional merit that only three signals go to a letter instead of five to a figure. He, therefore, proposes that the existing rules be modified to the extent of permitting the use of "three-signal" letters in letter-cypher messages which should be charged for at the rate of eight letters, or twenty four signals, to each word. Extensive vocabularies could be compiled of words each represented by five or six "three-signal" letters, and on the signal basis of rates a considerable saving in telegraphic charges would be effected. For instance a message of four words, each represented by six "three-signal" letters, would be charged for as twenty-four letters, or three words only, the economy in cost being thus 25 per cent. In longer messages the saving would be greater. That is an important consideration for commercial men, but Mr. Ross being a Government official concerned with accounts turns his eyes to the fourteen lakhs of rupees annually spent on State telegrams in India, and urges that at least a fourth of that sum could be saved by the use of a letter-cipher on the basis he proposes. The only difficulty in the way of this suggestion is that of inducing the authorities to modify the telegraphic regulations in the direction indicated. There would be no increase of the work or cost of signalling—the work would in fact be rather less than at present—and all that is necessary is for twenty-four signals in letter-cipher, consisting of "three-signal" letters only, be allowed to count as a word just as twenty-five signals are allowed in figure-cipher. For the present no other change is needed. But Mr. Ross has developed his ideas in other directions, and has attempted to devise means to make the actual work of telegraph signalling easier and less costly than it is now. He suggests for the consideration of electricians the possibility of constructing apparatus consisting of a key-board with five keys at the despatching end and a recording apparatus at the receiving end that would record the figures in type as signalled. There is, of course, no difficulty about devising such an instrument for the tape machine is now an old institution, and the picture telegraph has been practically applied in America. Given the instrument he requires Mr. Ross proposes to do away with the complicated Morse alphabet, for which telegraph learners will bless him, and to substitute a simple alphabet arranged to some extent in phonetic pairs, in which the letters also stand for figures. Each letter would require two signals only, and the whole alphabet could be signalled with 52 symbols, whereas under the Morse system 82 symbols are necessary for the 26 letters. This ingenious but simple system is, says its author, specially adapted to meet the proposal that messages should be charged for according to the number of signals used, which, he adds, is certainly a more equitable method than the present system of charging by word. With the proposed instrument it is claimed that four words could be signalled at the cost of one, the saving in cost of transmission thus being exactly 75 per cent. While we are waiting for the cable companies to reduce their rates Mr. Ross' proposals may very well engage attention, but apart from international messages his suggestions have the merit that they can be equally applied to the reduction of the cost of inland telegrams

THE RELIEF OF DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS.

THE report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the year 1900 is relieved from actual dulness by the general remarks of Mr. Navroji Dorabji the Special Judge under the Act. In that, he shows that the successive failure of the crops from 1896 forward, culminating in unprecedented famine, severely affected the credit of the ryots everywhere and at the same time caused difficulties to the sowcars as well. The resources of the agriculturists being immensely crippled, says Mr. Navroji, sales and mortgages of immoveable property took place both within the districts under the Act and in others as well. The four Deccan districts under the Act suffered from famine and failures of crops on several occasions during the past quarter of a century, but the Special Judge shows that when other districts in the Presidency which had not so many visitations, and which had comparatively more fertile lands, showed a state of collapse, the four Deccan districts manifested more staying power. Mr. Navroji is a just man, and after hearing so much as we have lately as to the terrible character of the money-lender it is not unwelcome to find a District Judge offering a word in justification of the sowcar. Mr. Navroji observes that a famine so widespread and general, preceded by two years of great scarcity as well as plague in some parts, must naturally upset all calculations and "it is nothing strange that the sowcars under such adverse circumstances should in all places insist on having mortgages or sales before they advanced more money. There is, however, little ground for supposing that the provisions of the Act, irrespective of other causes, affected unfavourably the credit of the ryots in the four districts. Comparing the work done in the four districts under the Act with that in the Courts of the Presidency under the general law the report shows the ex-parte decisions were four times less, while admitted cases, compromised cases, and contested cases were ten, five, and twelve per cent. more in suits decided under the Act than in those decided under the general law. There was a decrease in the number of redemption suits filed as also in the value of mortgage claims disposed of by the courts or settled by the conciliators. Taking together the realisations through the courts and the voluntary payments the execution of instalment decrees shows stationary propositions. It is reported, however, that there was some decrease in the number of darkhasts for the attachment of standing crops, and in 53 per cent. of these the applications were successful. The total of the sums claimed in the agreements effected by the conciliators exceeded four and a half lakhs of rupees while the settlement thereof was made for somewhat less than four lakhs. It is interesting at the present time to find that out of every hundred instruments of sale, 58 appear to be between agriculturists and agriculturists and about 42 between agriculturists and non-agriculturist sowcars.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

THE REV. J. H. BATESON, honorary secretary of the Army Temperance Association has just reported on the progress his Society is making in this country. Progress has not been very great of late years owing to the war having drained the country of many of its troops. But the Association has nevertheless prospered ever since Lord Roberts placed it on its present basis when he was Commander-in-Chief. About one-third of the British soldiers in India are total abstainers. That leaves some forty-six thousand men who are not. But there is a happy mean. Not all of these men are by any means less reputable than their fellows, for there is, as Mr. Bateson is bound to admit, a large number of thoroughly sober men, men who decline to pledge themselves to abstain from a glass of beer when it pleases them to take it. Possibly Mr. Bateson's pledge assisted many a soldier to resist temptation, but we are inclined to think his statement is slightly intemperate when he asserts in very emphatic italics that there are many men who are often and many more who are constantly the worse for liquor. It may be that intemperance is far too common and we wish he had left his opinion thus stated. But no, the reverend secretary proceeds: "Current opinion regarding intemperance in the Army is generally based upon the number of fines for drunkenness which are inflicted, and upon statistics regarding military crimes, which are proved to have been committed under the influence of liquor. But such statistics do not accurately represent the whole temperance of the Army. There is much drunkenness which never leads to the commission of crime or the infliction of punishment. It is in no sense screened, but the men concerned have learnt the secret of drinking to excess without getting stupidly or uproariously drunk. And this they do day after day, year after year, without bringing themselves within the clutch of military law. Of many of these it may be truthfully said that "they are never drunk, but they are never sober." We prefer not to believe that Mr Bateson is becoming less tolerant of the soldiers' little weaknesses and are glad to observe later on that he is seized with remorse and confesses that man for man the soldier in India is more sober than the civilian in the classes from which the soldier is recruited. Hitherto Mr. Bateson has been the one temperance advocate who has not allowed his zeal to run away with him and it is with great regret that we find the inclination on his part to forsake the wholesome traditions of the Army Temperance Association.

THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE moral of Dr. Neild Cook's report on the health of Calcutta, during the past year, is that it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive scheme of improvement for the city. Wider roads, improved dwellings for the poorer classes, the filling up of tanks and wells, drainage improvements, and the extension of the supply of filtered and unfiltered water are among the changes regarded as essential to the health of Calcutta just as they have been found necessary in Bombay. These measures, however, involve expenditure far beyond the borrowing powers of the Corporation. The Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have on hand a scheme for opening up the town by the construction of wide thoroughfares at a cost of about nine crores, and some small attempt is being made by private enterprise to erect model dwellings. There is, however, considerable scope for Municipal activity in this direction, but setting aside the question of funds the Corporation require further powers to enable them to deal with insanitary bustees in the most effective manner. They have, however, voted a sum of two lakhs for bustee improvement. The large tenement houses crowded together over a considerable portion of the town area, also require to be dealt with, but this problem is more difficult than that in regard to the bustees. The census returns show an increase of the population in Calcutta, but this is entirely ascribed to immigration. The mortality of the town area from 1891 to 1900 averaged 15,197 per year, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the annual average for the previous ten years. Last year the total number of deaths in the town and suburbs of Calcutta was 36,728 as compared with the annual average over the same area for the previous ten years of 22,684. Plague accounted for 8,354 deaths during the year. The infant mortality in the city amounted to 443·2 deaths under one year of age to every 1,000 births. Among the Mahomedans the infant mortality reached "the unheard of figure" of 748·6 deaths to every 1,000 births registered, this result being for the most part ascribed to the conditions under which the people live and to ignorance of infant hygiene. There is in Calcutta, says Dr. Neild Cook, an enormous waste of life from preventable causes, but the main obstacles to adopting the obvious means of prevention are want of money and ignorance combined with prejudice. The latter obstacle to sanitary improvement is not confined to Calcutta.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary and Captain Stanley, left Bombay last night from the Grant Road station for Surat, by the Ahmedabad mail. The departure was private. The Governor will return here this evening by the fast passenger train.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 23rd instant, left Suez at 2 a. m., yesterday.

RUPEES 4,80,000 is the estimated cost of the extra promotions in the Staff Corps for this year.

THE number of donkeys required in 1902-3 for mule-breeding purposes is estimated at 50, of which 40 will be imported from Europe.

THE duty on salt manufactured in Madras is to be remitted, where such salt is exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius or Zanzibar. A similar remission is granted on Madras salt exported by land to the Native State of Travancore.

IT is rarely that native titles, once bestowed, are withdrawn, but a notification in the "Gazette of India" deprives a Muhammadan gentleman of a Khan Bahadurship which he has held for 14 years—"in consequence of misconduct."

No tickets may be sold at railway stations in the Punjab to pilgrims intending to visit the Brahmotsavam festival at Tirumalai in the North Arcot district of Madras between the 9th and 24th September next.

THE new promotions and appointments of native officers of the Indian Army in the Order of British India number 23 of the 1st class (with the title of Sardar Bahadur) and 51 of the second class (with the title of Bahadur).

A NEW loop bund just completed at Dera Ghazi Khan is likely to be successful in preventing the flood water from the Indus reaching cantonments. It is reported that the erosion is once more lessening and that not much danger is apparent just at present.

WE learn that the clerks belonging to the departments and offices of the Punjab Government at Simla have been informed that house accommodation may be engaged by them in Simla for next year. This suggests that the "notice to quit" has been extended for a year.

THE following recent Acts are in future to have force in Baluchistan:—The Indian Limitation Amendment Act, the Bankers Book Evidence Act, the Native Military Lunatics Act, the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, and the Native Christian Administration of Estates Act.

IT has been rather hard on the ryot that when his crop fails and he pleads for the suspension or remission of land revenue his application to the revenue office is chargeable under the Court Fees Act with certain stamp duties. The hardship having been brought to the notice of the Government, the anomaly is now removed by an order remitting all stamp fees chargeable in such cases.

THE new quarantine rules issued by the Government of Malta allow passengers from India to land in free pratique, provided the vessel carries a recognised medical practitioner; but luggage must undergo disinfection. Passengers from India arriving by a vessel which does not carry a doctor are subject to a strict medical inspection, and both their luggage and the clothes they are wearing are to be thoroughly disinfected.

REVENUE has been coming in remarkably well during the first four months of the current financial year, 1st April—31st July. Taking the principal heads, compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1, land revenue is 121 lakhs better, salt 6 lakhs, stamps 16 lakhs, excise 7 lakhs, provincial rates 25 lakhs, customs 32 lakhs and assessed taxes 3 lakhs better. Opium is 2 lakhs worse, but a depreciation much greater than this was budgeted for—a depreciation for the whole year of 83 lakhs—so that even this item really represents a gain. Altogether the revenue receipts to the end of July are 233 lakhs better than on the 31st July 1900.

THE "Ceylon Observer" writes:—Will our good friends in Southern India—Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Madura and Madras—take note that there is no room in Ceylon for Europeans of any sort or degree seeking work. Rather there are many out of employment now in this island, and others come in week by week, sailors all the way from Calcutta, Railway men from Bombay, others from Trichinopoly, etc.—told that there is plenty of work for them in Ceylon! All such simply go to add to the burden on the charitable funds of this City—and a very serious burden it is becoming. So, we beg friends over the way not to give false information or to send any more loafers to this Colony.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 27 was 887, giving a death-rate of 56·46 per annum per thousand as against 99·98 the corresponding period of last year, and 56·19 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 100 died from fevers; 203 plague; 1, small-pox; 4, cholera; 4, leprosy; 92, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 88, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 150, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 466; Hindu low caste, 130; Musalman, 179; Parsee, 13; Jew 5; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 6; Negro-African 2; other unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 312 as against 274 the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

DAN LENO.

MR. DAN LENO, the very popular comic man, has been relating the story of his life under M. A. P.'s special head line "In the Days of my Youth." Says Mr. Leno:—

I was "cradled in the profession." The term has been used in many biographies of actors, but it was never more true than in my case.

My father and mother once held good positions on the stage, considering the condition of theatres and halls in those days. My mother made a provincial reputation by playing Jack the Giant Killer in a most successful pantomime at the Rotunda, Liverpool, and had also undertaken principal parts at the Coliseum and the Amphitheatre in the same city. My father was a capable comedian and an acknowledged clown.

When pantomime was out of season, they appeared together and were billed as "Sensational Duettists." My mother had a beautiful voice, and my father supplied the comedy. "Sensational Duets" were a big feature, and brought in six or seven pounds a week, until stopped by the Lord Chamberlain as being of the nature of stage plays. As a matter of fact, there was more acting in them than is connected with the ordinary duet. They were generally in two scenes. In the first, for example, a sailor would say good-bye to his sweetheart. After a quick change, the second scene would display the poor sailor returned from battle with a patch over his eye, his arm in a sling, and a wooden leg. The sweetheart at first recoiled from her battered lover, but true love prevailed, and then the sailor owned to a trick—off came patch, sling, and wooden leg; they had only been assumed to try the affections of his lass, and Jack would bring the duet to a close by pouring bags of guineas into her lap.

I was born in London, and, at the age of three, made my first appearance at the Cosmotheca, a "Palace of Varieties" that stood in Bell Street, a few doors from Edgware Road. I was a contortionist or posturer at that early age; and my mother made my first suit of acrobat's tights from two pair of black stockings. I was, of course, very small, and those tights-covered me from head to heel.

Dancing came to me naturally, and was soon a principal feature of my part of the entertainment when I toured with my parents. I had an alto voice, and sang many songs in the course of an evening, for the "Leno Family" usually supplied the whole of the programme wherever we were engaged. Each of us sang, I danced, and the night concluded with a comic sketch by the entire company of three.

After the authorities put a stop to the "Sensational Duets" bad luck set solidly in, and remained with us. We were frequently out of engagements, and those we had turned out unremunerative. All our savings vanished, things went from bad to worse, and to worse again, until it seemed impossible for us to get deeper into the mire of misfortune.

I am not naturally superstitious, but I have heard rats are unlucky, and I can certainly date the commencement of our troubles to the time when I first sang a song called, "Pity the Poor Italian Boy," in which I utilised, as an embellishment, a couple of live white rats. These creatures played about on me and ran on the stage, always coming to my call.

I remember my original rendering of the song vividly. We had engaged a hall at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, having been taken to that part of the country by a manager who engaged us at Yarmouth. This man left us in the lurch, and after we had paid in advance for the hall at Sleaford we were absolutely penniless. We billed ourselves with the posters left behind by our departed impresario, having first cut off the old headings. These posters could not have been attractive, for, when we opened the doors, the only people present were one lady and her two children. She wanted three sixpenny seats, and tendered half-a-crown. There was not a farthing of change in the treasury. But my father was a man of many expedients, and he held hard on to the half-crown. "Step inside, madam," he said, "and I will bring you the shilling change." The lady sat in the centre of the stalls, father went out, broke into the coin, and returned. After giving our patron her change our bank consisted of one-and-four-pence.

The lady and her children formed the entire audience. We waited and waited, with the doors wide open; but no body entered. The lady became fidgety, and wanted to know when the performance would commence. There was no help for it; we had to make a start. "Go on and sing your new song," said my father.

He accompanied me on the flageolet. He was not a first-class player, he could not read music, and had no idea of a key. But to use a professional term, he could "fluff through" my accompaniment provied I was prepared to sing in any key he happened to strike. Under these conditions I commenced "Pity the Poor Italian Boy" to a beggarly array of empty benches, save for the mother and her children sitting in the centre like an oasis in the desert. I believe I was a great success in the opening verse and chorus, and I anticipated greater triumphs when I let my rats loose from their box. I thought they would have a great effect. They did. Directly the lady and her children saw them they broke into frightful screams, gathered up their skirts and things, and fled out of the theatre for their lives.

The day after this fiasco we tramped twenty miles through the snow, with nothing to eat, and without a penny in the world. My mother was taken ill, and we had to leave her with some kind people at an inn while my father and I went tramping on in the hope of picking up a bare living.

It was about this period that somebody seeing the state we were in asked us: "Why don't you go to Sutton-in-Ashfield; you're sure to make pounds, there's the cattle fair on."

We went. It was a walk of fifteen miles, and I was obliged to trudge them in my dancing clogs. I arrived in bloodblisters on my heels. The first place we struck was a public-house filled with people. I sang, I exhibited my dancing and my rats, and my father also "obliged." We collected—one penny!

At the next try we fared even worse. We received nothing; not a rap, not a bite. And that was the tale of the whole day.

Evening came on, we were hungry, thirsty, and dead tired. But at last we seemed in luck. In one inn we found a large company assembled, and asked for permission to sing them a song or two. This was readily granted, and we thought we were doing well, for my father made them laugh, and my dancing was applauded. Then my unlucky father made the unlucky suggestion, "Sing them the Italian Boy." Oh, that unlucky song! I went behind a door to "make up" for the ditty—to colour my face, put on a wig, a cap, a velveteen jacket, and so on. Father, meanwhile, was pattering. But a suspicious voice interrupted him.

"What's the boy doing?"

"He is about to sing you a new song, 'Pity the Poor Italian Boy.'"

"But he's not an Italian boy!" was the startling suggestion.

"No, certainly not. But he is just dressing up to impersonate one."

"We don't want any impersonating here. It's a fraud!"

Father was thunderstruck.

"Don't you understand? He merely pretends to be an Italian. It's an impersonation."

"Yes, it's an impersonation," they rejoined, "and we don't hold with it. It's a fraud to try and pass the boy off as an Italian, we want no impostors here. Get out!"

The story is scarcely credible, but we were turned out there and then. Imagine our feelings as we turned our backs on the town for our return walk of fifteen miles! Yet scarcely had we started than we experienced a wonderful stroke of luck. We found a shilling in the road. I remember seeing it lying there, edge upwards, between two stones. I think it was the most welcome sum of money I have ever seen. It stayed our hunger and our thirst.

Like lions refreshed we entered an inn on the road and found a kind of sing-song in progress. Some of the company noted my clogs. "Can the boy dance?" they asked. "Yes," they were told.

"We've got a lad who'll dance him for two shillings."

"Done," cried my father; "for two shillings." He had not a red cent in his pocket. But he had a cart load of nerve.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SHOOTING OF WOUNDED BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that he has forwarded to otha and Steyn sworn evidence that three ustralians were shot down at Graspan near Reitz on e 6th of June after having surrendered.

Mr. Brodrick has replied expressing the opinion at in view of these occurrences and the absence of tisfactory assurances regarding the murder of ounded at Vlakfontein Lord Kitchener should pro-laim that all captured Boers convicted of being resent at such outrages would be held guilty and he leader of the Commando be sentenced to death nd the others punished with death or otherwise ac-ording to their degree of complicity.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PRINCE CHUN'S MISSION.

The inability of the Foreign Ministers to accept e Edict regarding the importation of arms into hina threatens a fresh hitch in the negotiations at eking.

AUG. 29.

Prince Chun's delay at Easle is inconveniencing e Emperor William who is unable to go to Kiel and ay possibly be compelled to modify his demands.

GENERAL GASELLE.

General Gaselle has arrived at Vancouver.

NAVAL RATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on naval rations has recommend-modification entailing an additional outlay of 87,000.

HE AMIR'S DURBAR AT BAGHIBALA.

r ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ACCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

It is reported from Kabul that the Amir held a blic durbar at Baghibala on the 18th instant, eing the 21st anniversary of his accession to the one. All the Sardars and high military and i civil ials were present and the durbar and entertain-t lasted seven hours which would seem to indi-a considerable improvement in His Highness' th. Kabul city was illuminated for two nights.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

e Seventh Ra ments have left Hongkong aboard ransport "Nuranf" and are due at Calcutta on 7th September.

DECREASE OF FAMINE FIGURES.

e numbers under famine relief have decreased nother twenty thousand in Bombay and to-day's telegrams are upon the whole favourable. An reak of cholera, however, has been reported in pur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ptain Burton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Con-nt; Captain Carnegy, Assistant Resident is, and Lieutenant Halseberg, 7th Bombay try, return to Indore.

utenant Garwood, R.E., Bombay Sappers, has granted two months' extension of leave at Home.

MBAY ARRIVALS AUGUST 29.—Shuttleworth, Lt., , 1-3 Gurkhas on duty from Almora.

nnick, Lt., Punjab, XI B. Lancers, on leave Miss Mir.

TARMURE, AUGUST 29.—Stanbrough, Capt., Bo., A., on leave to England.

HE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 29.

terday evening a meeting of the leading Maho-ns of Madras was held in the Anjuman pre-The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam, the ed president, being unavoidably absent, Colonel y was voted to the chair. It was decided nously that the fifteenth sitting of the Maho-Educational Conference will be held in Madras ecember.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Clan Line s.s. Clan Mackenzie arrived here rning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 28.

and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Borneo arrived is morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 28.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Candia arrived here lombo yesterday afternoon.

Clan Line s.s. Clan Grifsholm arrived here lombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 28.

and O. Company's s.s. Chusan arrived here mbay this morning.

MERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

erpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

quiet.

howrugger 3 20-32.

nchester market has been quiet.

r cent. Consols 94 7-16

cent. Rentes 101 1-2

r cent. Sterling Loan..... 109 1-2

r cent. Rupee Paper 64 1-2

Silver 26 15-16

llowing extracts from Shakespeare's "Henry e commended to the "Barons of the Cinque ow agitating for a revival of their time-privilege. Anne Bullen is proceeding to ter (Act IV., Scene 1), and thus by nment on the scene:

Gentlemen (looking at the Queen):
Heaven bless thee!
ast the sweetest face I ever looked on.
I have a soul, she is an angel.
ntleman:
They that bear
th of honour over her are
arons of the Cinque Ports.
entleman: Those men are happy and so her.

's description of Anne Boleyn is in a ais: "A sprightly, black-eyed flirt is her r," is the historian's picture of her first at Court. The Barons of the Cinque ver, are not "happy men" just now, a ing arisen as to the respective claims of d Dover to priority.

REVIEWS.

VIRGIN GOLD (a) is a story of adventure, full of incident taking the reader through the most interesting lands in company with geologists, natural historians, travellers and explorers, so that he gets the best of everything as he journeys along. All the trouble in the book is caused by a man half Malay, half Dyak, whose evil habit of running amok every now and again results at last in a shipwreck accompanied with considerable fatalities. That a passenger and one of the crew were saved was hardly as satisfactory as it might have been, for the Malay came up smiling as well on the strand. Naturally, once recovered from the shock that he suffered, inspite of the shipwreck having been his own handiwork, he takes an early opportunity of again trying what "amok" will do for him, and steals away in a boat from his two victims, bearing in his wicked mind an important secret. The story after this is one long and interesting search for this gentleman with two ladies and an old man whom he cleverly kidnapped. On the varied journey we are so well entertained by Mr. William S. Walker, who understands all the charms of foreign travel, that we are quite willing to accept his most alarming incidents as everyday occurrences. The killing at the very right moment of the arch villain by the fall from its branch of a durrian, one of the spines of which accurately penetrates his evil brain, may be a common event in those parts. It gets rid of the disturbing element just as it began to be superfluous. "Coo-ee's" latest book is by no means his worst.

THE THREE DAYS' TERROR (b) is a well-begun book, but when about half done it tails off considerably. The interest keeps up vividly until the enchanted island in a Norwegian Fjord is in sight. One is then met by so many suggested horrors and impossible occurrences, even allowing for the enormous practical development of chemistry which Mr. J. S. Fletcher makes the main theme of his book, that interest is lost in bewildered terror. We have a Prime-Minister, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the whole Ministry generally non-plussed by the threat of a Secret Society, the "Dictators," who demand, for the furtherance of their own benevolent intentions towards humanity, a sum of one hundred millions sterling down by a given hour. If their request is not complied with, they threaten that most frightful calamities will follow. The money is not paid over, and at twelve o'clock next day ruin visits the centre of London; Charing Cross and a large area round it are destroyed, every building and every human being in or near are reduced to dust by some wonderful disintegrating chemical. About ten thousand people disappear, and presently a panic sets in, which is almost as destructive as the Directors' mysterious missile. More threats follow through the commonplace medium of the daily papers, and then, indeed, the populace seethes in its agony. Mr. Fletcher gives an idea of what seven million frantic human beings can do when seeking safety in flight. Humanity is at its worst, and the scenes are very terrible. The heroine is not called upon to do very much in the crisis, but is obliged to accept the offer of a foreign Count to place her in his castle in France, and the hero, her lover, has to escort her there. But on the way their experiences begin, and the Count's castle proves a most unpleasant surprise. Event follows event, until the story closes in something very like brimstone and sulphur. Mr. Fletcher can write a brisk, clever, telling book.

BUNTER'S CRUISE, (c) by Charles Gleig, is a most amusing book. It is another version of "Vice Versa." An able seaman who has outstayed casual leave from his ship trying to make good his case with his sweet-heart, whose head is so filled with silly novels and their penny-in-the-slot aristocratic heros that she can't make up her mind to accept a plain sailor, is pursued by the water-bailiffs, and after a close chase manages to evade pursuit by getting into a bathing-box and taking a swim in the sea. Near him is another man enjoying the waves too, and the hunted A. B. conceives the clever idea of changing clothes with the unknown. So he hurries into the wrong bathing-box and issues forth somebody else, leaving his own somewhat dilapidated garments to the other man. He gets off easily enough, for he now looks a gentleman at ease. But the defrauded one has to fight for his liberty, and fails. He is taken on board the "Belleville" by the captors, and Bunter, the real A. B. finds by evidence in his borrowed pockets that he is masquerading as the newly appointed Captain of the "Belleville," his own ship. He brazens it out, and the situation is full of opportunities for extraordinary and complicating developments, not the least being the trial of the real Commander by the common sailor, who struts about in the prisoner's gold lace. The book is throughout amusing. Of course Bunter betrays himself over and over again, but the discipline of the Navy is so good that he can rule his ship all the same. The denouement is deferred long enough to give Charles Gleig time to display his good drawing of several characters, the real Captain of the ship and two of the Lieutenants and a cunning sailor being by far the best.

A SON OF MAMMON, (d) by G. B. Burgin, tells the pitiful story of a hard young man who starts in life determined to be rich, and whose old-young heart scorns all sentiment as unpractical. His tutor, a most delightful old Vicar with a love for all that is beautiful and true, and an intense admiration and affection for his pupil, whom he idealises ridiculously, is the best figure in the book. Dare, the Son of Mammon, takes really a secondary place though he points the moral. We are introduced to Dare just at the moment that he leaves his studies and begins life in the City. His practicality kills not alone sentiment but principle too, and many painful experiences for his old friend the Vicar are the result. Gaid Greatorex, the Vicar's daughter, is a charming heroine. Dreamy and ethereal, she is an excellent foil to Dare. There are many interesting scenes in the book, that between the Vicar and Landor Jones we recommend to those who say sentiment is banished from the hearts of all occupants of the Editor's chair. All the conversations are bright and suggestive. Landor Jones is almost too perfect a character, for he keeps up his spirits and inspires every one else on the foggiest and dullest days in London. Mr. Burgin carries out his contrasts remarkably well, and does not hesitate to borrow when necessary from romance and superstition to heighten the background of a well-thought-out situation. Dare's last appearance is a case in point.

A WOMAN-DERELICT, (e) by May Crommelin, is a singular story. The heroine has lost her memory completely, and does not even know her name, nor how she came to be asleep on a shelter seat at Brighton. She is a very nice and charming person all the same, and though her memory fails her on all personal points, her mind has not lost its cultivation, and she remains an educated woman, who finds no difficulty in resuming her relations with the human race in general and in adopting the ways of the rest of the world. It is a singular case of aphasia, brought on by an injury in a railway accident, when she happens to have been travelling alone. The carrying out of this idea through the story is a difficult one, but May Crommelin risks it and manages to give us a very lovable and yet strong-minded woman in Elinor Grey, whose past remains a blank for two years. These years she spends with total strangers. A chance meeting in Switzerland clears up the mystery and reveals everything to her. Her memory returns, but she decides not to complicate further an already somewhat mixed situation, and surpasses herself in generous self-sacrifice. It is a little difficult to reconcile her resignation of her just position with conscientious obedience to the law of the land, and certainly not with common sense, but who wants common sense in a novel? We have a woman laying aside happiness and ease and taking up the most painful task, to which she devotes her life, and sentiment is the only test to apply to such a conception of duty. She, in fact, condemns herself to extinction to save worry and disappointment to the man she loved—who was also her husband. Here we have the acme of self sacrifice. And the description of the fate of this woman of sublime but mistaken devotion is evidently a congenial task to the writer.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda favours energetically the spread and development of Vernacular literature, having already spent over three lakhs in encouraging this method of instructing his people. Many standard English works are translated at His Highness' expense by the Vernacular Educational Department, more than a hundred publications having thus been rendered available to those of his subjects who are ignorant of English. It is a step in the right direction as long as care is taken that the translation is in the hands of competent and conscientious menand that a careful selection of the books to be translated is made. UDYOGI PURUSHONA JANNA VRITANT (f) is a translation of Dr. Smiles "Lives of Industrial Men," by Dr. Ratanbhadra Mainbhadra, L. M. and S., published by the Baroda Education Department. There is hardly any one conversant with English literature who has not heard the name of Dr. Smiles. His "Self-Help" and "Character" are works of supreme utility, and for elevating the mind and engendering moral courage they are perhaps equalled by few. The style of Dr. Smiles is generally easy, and where need be, forcible. We are glad to see that this translation of "Lives of Industrial Men" is faithful to the text and spirit of the author. The translator has not unnecessarily brought sanskritized words into his translation nor rendered the book too difficult for ordinary readers. Occasionally the translation is perhaps too literal, and hence what is idiomatic in English is not so in the vernacular, and is somewhat difficult of assimilation by readers knowing one language only. This work commences with the lives of industrial men who in the remote past discovered "Iron" and the usefulness of that metal for the service of humanity. It brings down the series of such men to the last generation. The publication of this work makes a valuable addition to Gujarati literature, and we are sure that the Gujarati-speaking public will read it with interest.

Another work sent to us from the Directors of Vernacular Education of the Baroda State is the Marathi translation of a very valuable and useful Sanskrit work called the DATTAK-CHANDRIKA. (g) Those who are concerned with the administration of justice in matters relating to Hindu Law in these days are perhaps aware that this original Sanskrit work occupies the pre-eminent position in the list of authorities which are held binding on our courts of justice in questions of the adoption of a son. Following the now-a-days usual practice the translator enters into a learned discussion on the authorship of this work and the time when it was written. In the rather elaborate preface we find that the authorship of this work has been disputed, being ascribed by some to Devand Bhatt, by some to Raghunani Vedyabousant, and by others to Kiber. It is difficult to arrive at a correct decision in matters of this kind, specially when the past history of India is shrouded in obscurity. The translator has done well to give prominence to all that has been put forth by other authors in support of their various opinions. Mayne, in his treatise on Hindu Law, has stated that Dattak Chandrika is followed in Bengal and Southern India. The work consists of thirty-seven shlocks, or 74 lines of poetry. And in this small compass the author has dealt with all the points relating to the law of adoption, such as who can be adopted, who can adopt, and who can give in adoption, the right of a widow to adopt, the ceremonies necessary for adoption, &c. The information is readily found and clearly given.

An Urdu Version of the SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON (h) is being published in book form by the proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press at Lucknow. The first volume, now out, contains the public utterances of the Viceroy in England, before his departure to India, and the speeches delivered during his first year in this country. This will be followed, presumably, by another volume giving the later pronouncements of the Viceroy. This book has been submitted and approved by Lord Curzon. The late Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., aimed at keeping his non-English-reading fellow countrymen in touch with the Government by translating such speeches and books as are exponents of the opinions and beneficent efforts of the rulers of India. Among these translations those of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace bulk large, his book on Russia being rendered into five Indian languages—Urdur, Hindi, Bengali, Gurmukli and Persian. This shows the interest taken in the subject in this country. The Munshi's successor is going on with this excellent work.

Munshi Newal Kishore did a service to his readers by translating into Urdu FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, (i) by Dr. Samuel Osborne. It is illustrated and printed in large type, giving every facility to those who cannot understand English to become masters of the art of assisting the injured and entering the ranks of workers in the St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. A. Govindaraja has collected the leading articles of the most important newspapers in India written on the Death of Queen Victoria and added some "original articles" written by himself, and the speeches and sermons delivered at different places and meetings. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has written an introduction. The whole is entitled "INDIA'S TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA" (j) and is bound in royal blue with gilt letters.

(f) UDYOGI PURUSHONA JANMA VRITANT, translation, Baroda Educational Department.

(g) DATTAK-CHANDRIKA in Marathi, Baroda Educational Department.

(h) THE SPEECHES OF LORD CURZON, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

(i) FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, in Urdu, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

(j) INDIA'S TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA, edited by A. Govindaraja.

(a) VIRGIN GOLD, by William S. Walker, Long's Indian and Colonial Library.

(b) THE THREE DAYS' TERROR, by J. S. Fletcher, Long's Indian and Colonial Library.

(c) BUNTER'S CRUISE, by Charles Gleig, Methuen's Colonial Library.

(d) A SON OF MAMMON, by G. B. Burgin, Long's Indian and Colonial Library.

(e) A WOMAN DERELICT, by May Crommelin, Long's Indian and Colonial Library.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

THE Shravani or Narral Purnima Festival, commonly known as Cocoanut Day, on which the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end, was celebrated by the Hindus yesterday. Early in the morning of the festival, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, wend their way towards the sea in Back Bay, Mody Bay, Chowpatty, etc. On this day the pious Hindu goes to the seashore and makes an offering of cocoanuts to the deity who is supposed to rule the waves. It is a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers; or woe to those, or their relations, who trust themselves or their good merchandise to its mercy during the ensuing year. It is a curious circumstance that these offerings do not all of them go to propitiate the deity, but fall a prize to a number of coolies, who scramble for them in the shallow water. The Brahmins did a very good business near the seashore with their prayers, their red paint, and holy water. Some of them had very lean specimens of the cow by their side, in order that the sacred animal might act as an additional stimulus to the charitable instincts of their constituents. The whole of the Esplanade and the seashores presented a scene of much life and animation. Dense crowds of the population were seen all over the roadways, converging from different parts of the city to the Esplanade. In connection with the festival, a fair was held in Cruickshank Road; and the hum of many voices was heightened by the screaming of the merry-go-rounds, the ejaculations of the sweetmeat-vendors, and the loud importunities of the beggars. The fair lasted till a late hour and was visited by thousands who contributed handsomely to the daily receipts of the tram cars. The police had a busy time of it in keeping the thoroughfares and passages clear; and they did their duty admirably and without the occurrence of any serious accident.

MAJOR CHESNEY, Executive Engineer to the Simla Municipality, arrived at Simla on Sunday evening, having spent two days down the road inspecting the work of repair. The road is now open for traffic without transhipment, although rendered considerably narrower in places. The broken bridge was finished on Sunday afternoon. Large numbers of men have been working day and night, the railway and postal people having rendered great assistance.

CENSUS OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE attended a public meeting held at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to express his thanks to those volunteers, individuals and communities, who rendered assistance during the late census operations in the City of Bombay, and to present them with sanads and certificates. The Town Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the organ platform being carpeted and embellished with pots of variegated foliage. There was a large attendance, the front row of seats in the Hall being reserved for twenty-three of the Superintendents of the Census Operations, the "sanads" for whom were engrossed in gold. The supervisors numbering eighty-three, who were accommodated in the immediate rear of the Superintendents, were presented with "sanads" in red. Among the enumerators fifty-three had been singled out for public recognition and were presented with certificates in appreciation of the valuable services they had rendered to Government. There were also present principals, teachers and boys of the Elphinstone High School, the Aryan Education Society School and the Goculdas Tejpal Schools, who assisted in the census operations of the City. Amongst those present were Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Census Commissioner for the Presidency; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Census Superintendent of Bombay; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, Improvement Trust; Mr. C. Hendley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. Wenden, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; and Mr. James Macdonald, Sheriff of Bombay. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Stanley, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at 10 o'clock and was met at the head of the steps by Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Census Commissioner and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Census Superintendent for Bombay City.

Mr R. E. Enthoven said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The recent census of Bombay city is sufficiently fresh in your memories for it to be unnecessary that I should enter upon any detailed account of it on this occasion. Full descriptions have already appeared in the columns of the daily press, and the subject has even been sympathetically dealt with in the pages of the comic papers. I have been frequently asked during the last twelve months what is the use of a census? and I have had on various occasions to explain that a thoughtful Government had devised the census for the amusement of the provincial superintendent just as some other fertile intelligence has invented ping-pong for the delectation of polite society in England. But a census, like ping-pong, is a game which cannot be played alone. In Bombay City it requires a very large number of players indeed. Now, if you will permit me I will try to explain as briefly as possible how the recent census differed from its predecessors in requiring a very special measure of assistance from all who took part in it, as well as a larger number of workers than on any previous occasion. The census of 1901 differed from its predecessors in three important points; firstly, it was carried out on an entirely different system. Hitherto it has been the practice to follow the European system, involving the issue of separate schedules to all occupants of dwelling-places, on whom the duty of recording the schedule duly filled in subsequently rests. In a city wherein 80 per cent. of the population are entirely illiterate such a procedure has, I venture to think, many and obvious disadvantages. It was, therefore, suggested that the Indian system of issuing the schedules to a specially organised census staff recruited from officials, volunteers and temporary employes, who visit every inhabited dwelling-place a few days in advance of census night and write up the necessary entries, and again pay a visit on census night to check and correct the previous entries, was more suitable to the circumstances of this great city. The proposal was not favourably received by those who knew the City well. It was asserted that in Bombay the bulk of the population would be away from home during the day time, and at night would be found asleep. Thus the enumerator could not perform his duty without waking up the sleepers, and people in Bombay, we were told, did not like to be disturbed in their slumbers. It was foretold that the new departure would be very unpopular. Above all, it was anticipated that the huge staff, of over 3,000 persons, necessary for a census on the new lines would never be forthcoming. Thanks to the public spirit of the residents of Bombay, this final and most serious objection has proved to be erroneous. Apart from individual volunteers we received very great assistance from the schools, three of which took complete charge of the enumeration of as many sections, and prepared their pupils so efficiently for the undertaking by a course of lectures on the subject that in the end, I am convinced, they knew infinitely more about the census than the Provincial Superintendent himself. Secondly, the census of 1901 was taken in the last week of February which, unfortunately, proved to be the period when the annual plague epidemic was displaying its greatest virulence. A new and formidable difficulty was thus introduced—enumerators who would otherwise have performed their allotted task readily, were dismayed at the prospect of having to enter plague-infected houses. The mortality during the census week reached the terrible figure of 175 per 1,000. Three hundred of the temporary hands deserted at the preliminary enumeration, and there seemed little prospect of replacing them. In the end, owing to the special assistance rendered by the European firms and Municipal staff, as well as the Volunteer supervisors, many of whom performed a double task in enumerating the houses deserted by the absentees 300, The enumeration was satisfactorily accomplished, and no single block remained unvisited by the census staff. Finally, the present census has outstripped its predecessors by including in its scope the collection of much information regarding the structural details of the city, which has never before been collected. Not only have we counted the people and the houses, but we have ascertained the number of floors to a house, the number of rooms to a floor, the number of people to a room, from which certain statistics of a novel and valuable description have been prepared for the use of the Bombay Improvement Trust as a guide in the preparation of future schemes for the construction of a new city. At their special request we have also prepared tables showing the caste distribution of the population by small areas, so that in the event of their requiring certain houses to be vacated they may be aware of the local strength of the caste members of which are being displaced, who are likely to require new accommodation by moving at the same time as their caste fellows. These additional particulars could not, of course, be obtained without throwing further work on the shoulders of the enumeration staff, who were responsible for collecting them. The result of their labour will very shortly be available for publication. In the meanwhile we are met to-day to recognise the extent and value of the assistance that we have received, and to distribute our acknowledgments to some of the workers—a task which Your Excellency very thoughtfully offered to perform when the good work of officials and volunteers first came to your notice in the end of March last.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—We are met here upon an occasion which is certainly a very pleasing one to me personally inasmuch as it gives me the opportunity, as representing the Government of Bombay, to convey the thanks of that Government to the vast body of gentlemen, official and non-official alike who rendered such valuable service early in the year in connection with the difficult operation of the taking of the census of Bombay. With Messrs. Enthoven and Edwardes at their head, merchants and lawyers, bankers, railway officials, military and police officers, private gentlemen, Government officials, educational officers, and the youths whom they taught, municipal employes, laboured with untiring zeal to accomplish their great task. Some left their homes for periods up to ten days to be on the scene of their work, others collected the people of their circles to explain matters and reassure the apprehensive, others provided refreshments, lights and other comforts for the enumerators. Hundreds of names of individuals have been submitted to Government as deserving of our thanks and I am glad to thank them collectively. I only regret time does not permit me to read the entire list, but special acknowledgments are due to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; the G. I. P. Railway Company; Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company; Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani; Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, the Ripon Manufacturing Company, the Morarji Goculdas Company, the Bank of Bombay; Messrs Captain and Vaidya; Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen; and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. Among the Volunteer supervisors are: Mr Damodhur Sundhandas; Mr. K. W. Bhat, Khan Sahib Ibrahim Haji, Rao Sahib Vithal Chavan, Khan Sahib Sayed Maimuddin, Khan Sahib A. S. Moos, Khan Sahib Hassanali Moolan Hakimji, Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Tungakar, Rao Sahib Dawji Odnaji Chouhani, Rao Bahadur Kilapa Ballaram, Khan Sahib David Solomon, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pitale, Dr. F. N. Bieni, Mr. James Macdonald. Of the Government Officials were Mr. R. E. Enthoven and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, in charge of the Census, cordially assisted by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy and his deputy Mr. Gell, as well as their subordinates; Captain Pritchard of the plague staff and Captain Edwardes, in charge of the military section. Special credit is due to Drs. Venis and Cayley, Messrs Michael and Leask and Dr. Shroff for careful and energetic supervision of the preliminary measures and the subsequent enumeration. It may be of interest to the public to learn a few details concerning the census, which have not, I think, all been given to the world. The final total of the population was, as you know, 7,76,000 in round numbers. From figures supplied by the railway officials, we estimate that on the night of the census about 36,000 residents of Bombay were living outside the Island in the vicinity of Bombay, from which City fear of plague had driven them and we reckon that about as many more had fled further afield. Were plague therefore to disappear and refugees to return, this would make our population up to 8,50,000. We also calculate the excessive mortality of Bombay during the last ten years at 1,15,000, so that but for the outbreak of plague, we might have reckoned on a population of close upon a million. The most densely peopled parts of the City are Coombharwada, with 598 per acre; Khara Talao 553; Nagpada 546; Chuckla 472; and Ogmercarry 469 per acre. The last four districts are mainly peopled by Mahomedans. The progress of the mill industry has largely increased the population of such districts as Byculla, Tardeo, Parel, and Sawree; In the first of which the population shows an increase of just only 100 per cent. Of the two great religions, Hindaism shows 65 per cent. as against 66 per cent ten years ago, and Islamism 20 per cent as against 19 per cent. The cosmopolitanism of Bombay is shown by the fact that though two-thirds of its population speak Marathi or Gujerati, no less than 53 dialects are spoken within the City; and in connection with this it is noteworthy that only 1,82,000 of its population were born in Bombay or less than a fourth of its total population. The total number of houses in the Island is 30,843, of which on the night of the census 8,718 were totally unoccupied, indicating the extent of the exodus caused by fear of plague. The City Improvement Trust will be interested to hear that the most crowded houses in the City were found in Ogmercarry, where two houses contained the one, 691, and the other 663 inmates; the average number per house in Ogmercarry being 42 and that the most crowded room in the City was found in Mandavi, with 54 occupants, in one apartment. The only other figures I will trouble you with to-day relate to the progress of the cotton industry, which accounts for the presence in Bombay of 1,22,000 persons, being, notwithstanding the depression of trade, an increase of 20,000 in the last ten years and such industries as silk, jute, flax and coir all show slight increases. These are only some of the interesting facts elicited by the undying energy of Mr. Enthoven and his colleagues. I should like to emphasize the fact that this the first is occasion on which an accurate census has ever been attempted of Bombay City and this circumstance has rendered the task one of peculiar difficulty. Many of the inhabitants are of a class difficult to deal with and without the exercise of the greatest tact, the most complete organization might well have failed to carry the proceedings to a successful issue. Mr. Enthoven and Mr. Edwardes would be the first to recognize this and to admit that, but for the tactful help of their assistance, the results might not have been attained with such harmony and completeness. To Mr. Enthoven to Mr. Edwardes and to them all, I once more desire to express our sincere thanks for their unremitting zeal and energy, and I will now proceed to hand their "sanads" to those gentlemen who have so well merited them. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Edwardes then read out the names of the receipients of the "sanads," which his Excellency the Governor presented, each recipient as he obtained his "sanad" or certificate, was loudly cheered.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. L. P. WALSH, C.I.E., First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate till the 19th January.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieutentant H. Harrison or pending further orders.

Mr. G. M. Traill is to act as Superintendent, Government Central Press, during the absence of Mr. Framrose Rustomji Joshi on privilege leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., to be District Registrar, Larkhana.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., is to act as Chairman, Port Trust, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., is to hold charge of the office of Collector and District Registrar, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., and on return of Mr. C. E. S. Steele from leave, to act as Collector and District Registrar, Karachi, vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, and to appoint Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., to hold it, pending further orders.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, on return to duty, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum; Mr. C. S. McKenzie to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba; and Mr. J. Dodgson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, and to hold charge of the office of Professor of Forestry at the College of Science, Poona, in addition to his own duties, as temporary measure.

Mr. R. MacTier, Third Grade District Superintendent of Police, Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancherji Gimi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

Mr. J. E. Penton, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days to be followed by furlough for one year, nine months and twenty-three days.

Mr. Shoubridge is appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelips, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with three months' furlough.

Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Superior Revenue Establishment, Class II. Grade 2 (Acting Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway), has been granted by the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, combined privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days and furlough for four months and twenty-one days with effect from the 15th August 1901.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. K. R. Cama, M. R. A. S., president, was in the chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Washington—17th and 18th Annual Reports for 1895-93 and 1896-97) of the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology; and the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1898.

From Madras—Madras Government Museum Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3, Anthropology.

From London—The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Briton and Ireland, Vol. XXXI, 1901, January to June 1901.

From Sydney—Science of Man, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, No. 6, Vol. 4, new series.

From Paris—Le Mois Scientifique, No. 6.

From Montevideo—Anales del museo Nacionale de Montevideo, Tome IV, Entregen XIX.

Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S., (retired) then read a paper on "Arab Interpretation of Dreams about the Lower Animals."

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following result:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	4	5	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Nowgel.....	4	10	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	14	7	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	5	2	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	12
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	19
Total.....	30	31	140
Total plague deaths to date.....	97,648	81,745	
Same date last year	17	14	203

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

Day Ticket—(Including admission one Lady) Rs. 5.
Ladies only Rs. 2.
Special trains will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1901.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

OPENING DAY'S PLAY.

THE first of the annual cricket matches between the Europeans and the Parsees of the Bombay Presidency began on the maidan yesterday morning. In the early part of the day the weather, which had been uncertain for some days, was fine enough to gratify the desires of the most enthusiastic followers of the game. There had been some rain during the night, but the only drawback in regard to the conditions just prior to the time for starting was that the day promised to be intensely hot. That promise was, however, later on broken, for rain fell heavily after the adjournment was taken for luncheon. From an early hour a tremendous crowd of natives surrounded the ground and as the day wore on and the tents became filled there was an enormous gathering. The wicket was in fair order at the start and it improved as the morning advanced. The Presidency batting first began very badly, and all were out at tiffin time for 84. When play ceased for the day the Parsees were within three of the Presidency total for the loss of four wickets. The day's play cannot be said to have furnished any very exciting cricket. Up to the tiffin adjournment the pitch was too much in favour of the bowlers for any heavy scoring, and although it played better after tiffin, owing to the heavy shower which delayed the resumption, runs were by no means easy to get. The rate of scoring was very slow, and the only attractive batting seen in the match was when the Parsees were in. The Presidency batting was very disappointing, and the side sadly lacked one or two batsmen capable of forcing the game. There were periods when the game became painfully slow, particularly during Captain Douglas' partnership with Sale and Captain Wood. Captain Douglas was batting close upon three-quarters of an hour for 8, an innings which, though marked by the greatest care, was not of any material value to the side. He played by far too cautious a game and though the bowling was good he made it appear really more difficult than it was. At this stage Mehta and Kharas were bowling, and both were dead on the spot, the former in particular keeping a wonderful length. Douglas missed several chances of scoring on the off side, and was clearly not in his best vein. Sale and Heath both failed. The first named was probably puzzled by the wicket, being fresh from the faster Poona wickets. Heath has this season proved himself to be a notorious-ly bad starter and has rarely come off in the first innings of a match. Captain Wood at the start shaped well, and there was a prospect of a prolific partnership with Douglas, but this was shortlived, as after compiling a baker's dozen he was out to a very poor stroke. His innings scarcely came up to expectations and he gave two chances. Weatherby, who has shown more consistent form this season than any other local bats man, failed, and at that stage it seemed probable that the Presidency would be all out for something under fifty. By far the brightest cricket was played by Rumboll and Cheetham. Both batsmen played with some confidence, and the last named had very hard luck in being run out by Drysdale, who called him for an impossible run. Sprott's batting towards the end showed some life, but his innings was marred by more than one chance. The brighest and best cricket of the day was shown by Homee Kanga and Daruwalla, who

He had made a very useful 18 by free cricket. Coombs went in and was clean bowled with the last ball of the same over, the innings thus closing for 84. The adjournment for luncheon was then taken.

Immediately after the players had left the field for tiffin a heavy shower of rain fell, and there was another slight downpour shortly before the time for resumption. The state of the wicket was not improved thereby, for the ground became pretty well soaked and to give it a chance of drying there was no hurry in restarting. After two inspections of the ground by the Captains Mr. Sprott led his men into the field at a quarter past three and Messrs. H. D. Kanga and B. C. Daruwalla went out to open the Parsee's innings. The state of the pitch, however, was such that the umpires decided that the start should be further delayed.

The game was resumed at ten minutes to four, the batsmen H. D. Kanga and D. C. Daruwalla opposing the bowling of Coombs, who started from the pavilion end, and Captain Wood. The first ball from Coombs was cut through the slips by Kanga for three. After the third delivery Kanga had a narrow escape of being run out through Daruwalla calling for a single. Captain Wood opened his deliveries with a maiden over. Off his next serief Kanga hit a couple and in a subsequent over a hit to leg for another couple off the same bowler brought up the first ten. The next item was a well timed late cut by Kanga off Coombs for three, and afterwards he placed Wood prettily to leg for a similar number. With the score at eighteen Milman went on to bowl in place of Coombs and was immediately cut by Kanga for a single. His fourth ball was a loose full pitch and Daruwalla smote it to leg for four. The last delivery of the over was sent in the same direction for three. In his next over Daruwalla scooped him round to leg for another three. Neither batsman, however, attempted to take any liberties with Wood, off whom Kanga gave a chance in the slips when he had made fifteen. Daruwalla next drove Milman to the on for three and with the score at 38 Cheetham took up the bowling in place of the former. A pretty cut for two by Kanga off Wood caused forty to be telegraphed and the same bowler was again hit for a couple in the same over. A three hit by Daruwalla off Cheetham brought the total to forty-five as the result of an hour's batting by the Parsees without the loss of a wicket. At this point Douglas went on to bowl in place of Wood. Two runs later Kanga should have been run out, but the ball was not sent in straight to the wicket. With another run on, however, Kanga was grandly caught by Rumboll off Douglas. He had made 21 by very capital cricket and with his partner Daruwalla, whose individual score was the same, had put on 48 for the first wicket. Machliwalla went in, but only a single was added when he was easily caught at point by Weatherby off Cheetham. Billimoria filled the vacancy and drove Cheetham to the boundary and hit the next ball for a single. At 59 Capt. Wood resumed bowling in place of Douglas, and after hitting him for a single Billimoria drove him straight for three. In the next over Billimoria hit a ball from Cheetham over the tents into the Gymkhana Gardens for six bringing up seventy. Milman then resumed at the Pavilion end, but dissolution was effected from the opposite direction, Billimoria being caught in the slips by Douglas off Wood with the total at 72. During his stay at the wickets Billimoria had merrily compiled fifteen of which the items were a six, a four, a three and two singles. Mistry joined Daruwalla, and the new comer immediately cut Wood for four. Five runs only had been added to the total when Dharuwalla, who had been playing an extremely careful game, played a ball from Milman on to the wickets. He had made 27 and had been batting only a little short of two hours. His was the fourth wicket down and the total stood at 77. Pavri filled the vacancy and four runs had been added to the score when the bell rang for drawing. Scores :—

PRESIDENCY.—1st INNINGS.

Capt Douglas, b Pavri	8
Mr E L Sale, b Kharas	3
Mr P M Heath, c and b Kharas	0
Mr C Wood, c D Kanga, b Mehta	13
Mr J T Weatherby, c Gagrat, b Mehta	4
Mr H Cheetham, run out	12
Mr A C Rumboll, st Kanga, b Mistri	12
Mr Drysdale, st sanga, b Mistri	3
Mr F D Sprott, c Kanga, b Mehta	18
Mr A Milman, not out	0
Mr E E Coombs, b Mehta	0
Extras	9
Total	84

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 3, 2 for 3, 3 for 29, 4 for 29, 5 for 38, 6 for 57, 7 for 57, 8 for 80, 9 for 82, and 10 for 84.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A H Mehta	21	10	20	4
K K Kharas	16	6	25	2*
M E Pavri	5	0	17	1
K M Mistry	7	3	4	2

* Mehta bowled 2 no balls and Kharas 1 no ball.

PARSEES.—1st INNINGS.

Mr H D Kanga, c Rumboll, b Douglas	21
Mr D C Daruwalla, b Milman	27
Mr B C Machliwalla, c Weatherby, b Cheetham	1
Mr B M Billimoria, c Douglas, b Wood	15
Mr K M Mistry, not out	1
Dr M E Pavri, not out	1
Mr B P Meherhomji }	
Mr B D Gagrat }	To bat.
Mr D D Kanga }	
Mr K K Kharas }	
Mr A M Mehta }	
Extras	9
Total for 4 wkts	81

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 48, 2 for 49, 3 for 72 and 4 for 77.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 29.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L P Walsh, C I E, First Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate till the 19th Jan, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt T A F R Oldfield to act as Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieut H Harrison or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave :—Mr R MacTier, third grade Dist Supt of Police ; and Khan Saheb Rastamji Manchenji Gimi, second class Subordinate Judge.

Jamadar Balkrishna Rao, Commanding the Depot, 4th Bo Cavy (Poona Horse), and at Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Jemadar Balkrishna Rao will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Sirur.

Mr J K Fenton, Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days to be followed by furlough for one year nine months and twenty-three days from the date in November next, on which he may be relieved.

Asam M J Tokekar, Special Civil Officer on Famine duty in the dis rict of Shoiapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Depy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, shall, pending further orders, be ex-officio Dist Supt of Police in that district.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Lucas, I C S, to act as Chairman, Port Trust, Karachi, during the absence of Mr R P Barrow, I C S, or pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trikamdas Bhojvani, B A, sub pro tem Head Master, Karachi High School, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kashebhai Uttamchand Lalvani, B A, to act as Head Master, Karachi High School, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trikamdas Bhojvani, B A, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Dep Secy to Government in the Revenue and Financial Depts, and to appoint Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, to hold it pending further orders.

Mr Framroze Rustomji Joshi, Supt, Govt Central Press, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 1st inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Traill to act as Supt Govt Central Press during the absence of Mr Framroze Rustomji Joshi on privilege leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Asst Surgn Rao Saheb Datto Ganesh Sahnie, L M, to be Civil Surgn, Alibag ; Senior Asst Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M and S., to be Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Asst Surgn Rao Saheb Datto Ganesh Sahnie, L M ; and Asst Surgn D Cardix to be Senior Asst Surgn vice Senior Asst Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M and S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Temporary Asst Surgn F D Dastur has been placed on Plague duty with effect from the forenoon of 22nd July 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification No R-1553, dated 26th July 1901, appointing Mr H B Shoobridge, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to act as Ex Engr, Honawar Dist, is cancelled ; and Mr Shoobridge is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Dharwar.

Mr H M Phelps, Asst C E, Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted three months privilege leave combined with three months furlough under Articles 254 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations from the date of his relief by Mr Shoobridge.

It is hereby notified that Mr S C G Wood, Superior Revenue Establishment, Class I, Grade 2 (acting Traffic Supt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway), has been granted by the Accnt. Gen and C I R, combined privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days with effect from the 10th Aug.

BOMBAY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A GUJERATI JOURNALIST'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in his reminiscences of Bombay and its inhabitants during the last fifty years, says :—

He prefaces his contributions with the remark that in the present progressive age, people are apt to forget their past experiences, and it would be interesting to the present generation to lay before them what changes have taken place in the topography of Bombay, in the manners and customs of the several races who inhabit it, in their social and political life, and in various other directions. In outward appearance Bombay presents a marked contrast in its present aspect to that of fifty years ago. From being a fishing village it has risen to the proud position of being not only the capital of Western India, but the centre of vast shipping and commercial activities, while its prosperity has given rise to various industries, to social and political advancement, to the development of the natural wealth of the country and its concomitent benefits. On a rapid survey of its boundaries, from Mahim and Worli, and from Bandora to Versowa and Marh, one observes a cluster of fishing villages and boats, the same as they were a century ago, but the writer's reminiscences only extend as far back as fifty years ago, when the seeds of advancement had already been sown, and the districts of Mazagon, Girgaum and Dhobi-Talao showed signs of improvement at an early period. At first Bombay was surrounded on all sides by the arms of the Arabian sea ; at present its aspect has been entirely changed and the waters have been driven back into the bosom of the ocean, and considerable tracts of land have been reclaimed, thus adding an appreciable area to its natural dimensions. Beginning with Colaba, we see that Middle and Lower Colaba were immersed in water and were in appearance an island. At Middle Colaba, where the Parsi Sanitarium stands, the land was reclaimed from the sea, and large and handsome buildings have since sprung up. On the eastern side there are small scattered houses, which have existed since the beginning of the last century, and have undergone no alterations. The only house which has remained in its original condition is the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, now known as the Temperance Hall, in which the "Times of India" and subsequently the "Bombay Gazette" printing presses had been established. About 1850-51, Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, paid a visit to Bombay, when Manaraja Ganpatrao of Baroda also came here to meet His Excellency, and the occasion was utilised for a great military display. Between Lower Colaba and the Fort of Bombay there was a creek over which a causeway had been built, and in former years it had to be crossed by boats. The tramway stables have been erected in the western side of the causeway, on either side of which there were formerly cotton depots, as in some parts they still are erected for the purpose. The Grant Buildings were constructed in those days for the accommodation of European residents, opposite to which the Arthur Bunder still exists, showing that those parts were then under water. From the bandstand along the western boundary of Bombay, to Chowpathy and Walkeshwar, by Queen's Road, there was a vast expanse of sea water, which at high tide struck against the walls of the residences, and which was a sort of harbour for small country craft bringing in firewood, grass, fruit, etc., from the mofussil to the Bombay market. The most notable building on the Queen's Road then as now was the bungalow of Mr. Muncherji Bomonji Punthaki, formerly the property of the late Mr. Cursetji Furdonji Parakh. In the same way the eastern part of the Fort was also covered by seawater. This part has been extended by reclamations, and what is now known as Frere Road, or New Mody Street, has become a sort of a new town. On the night of the 1st November 1854, Bombay was visited by a most terrific and destructive hurricane that ever passed over the Western coast, and the like of which has never again occurred. The next morning Bombay and its harbour presented a most desolate wreck ; houses tumbled down, doors and windows unhinged, tiles over the roofs blown over, trees up-rooted, ships and steamers broken away from the anchorage, boats swamped or upset, and numbers of dead bodies of native sailors seen floating in the harbour. As on the western shore, so on the eastern foreshore, lands were reclaimed, and a vast acreage of ground was added to the area of Bombay. Here also, where shipping formerly found a shelter, huge buildings and extensive godowns have been erected, and one might see railway and tram-cars and vehicles of all descriptions using the wide and useful roads along the eastern side. Docks, both wet and dry, have been built, and a most extensive trade now flourishes between Bombay and all parts of the world. The creek, which divided Bombay and Salsette, has been built over by a causeway, the gift of the first Parsi Baronet, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who gave the name of his wife, Lady Jamsetjee, to the causeway ; and the public road to the south running from it through Mahim to Parel is named after the same lady.

The Fort, was surrounded on all sides by ramparts and a ditch, and was the centre of wealth and trade, and the residence of Parsis and a few other natives and Europeans. Fifty years ago the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who lived outside the Fort, in Abdul Rehman Street, built, a magnificent mansion in Rampart or Hornby Road, and fixed his residence in the Fort. At that time all the rich Parsi families, such as the Wadias, the Seths, the Davars, the Patels, the Camas, etc., resided in the Fort. After the ramparts were pulled down, the roads along them were widened, as well as others running parallel to them, and the inhabitants were thus supplied with plentiful fresh westerly breeze. The Fort was built by the Portuguese Government, by whom the city was given in dowery to the British. The ramparts were divided at short intervals into bastions, where guns were placed and ammunition stored along the whole line. Bombay suffered in those days from a scarcity of water, and during the summer months a number of wells were sunk in the ditch when dried up, and water was supplied to the inhabitants from these wells. In addition to these the wealthy Parsees of those days had numerous wells sunk near the Fort, some of which still exist, such as the one near the John Connon High School, the Frere Fletcher School, the Bombay Gymkhana, etc. A curious custom then prevailed of beating a drum on the ramparts when a fire broke out, and the drummer paraded on the Ramparts from one end to the other, warning the people of the occurrence of a conflagration. The object of building the ramparts was to resist the invasion of a foreign enemy, but as such a necessity never arose, they were intended to be utilized in the event of a local rising. In 1851, exactly fifty years ago, there was a Mahomedan riot against the Parsees, and it was rumoured that the gates of the ramparts were closed to the rioting mob. Subsequently it was ascertained that the gates were not closed.

But the ramparts were utilized for a peaceful rather than any warlike purpose. When marriages took place among Parsees, they erected shamianas under which feasts were given to the invited guests, and flags and evergreens were exhibited, and the reception halls were decorated with lookingglasses, chandeliers, globe-lamps, etc. Such a display of wealth was made by the late Mr. Hormasji Nasarvanji Ghista, when his children were married and when a grand ball was given in the shamiana to the European residents of the city, at which the then Chief Justice, Sir Erskine Perry, the Puisne Judge, Sir William Yardley, the members of the Governor's Council, and other leading European residents were present. Another grand display of splendour was made on the occasion of the wedding of the second Parsee Baronet, when the Governor's Band was requisitioned, and considerable hilarity prevailed. In a similar manner, when Mr. Nanabhoy, the present Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, was married in the house now occupied by Sir Dinshaw Petit's offices in Hornby Row, great festivities were held for seventeen days, during which the Band of the Naval Commander-in-Chief was lent by Sir Henry Leeke.

For the purposes of exit from the Fort there were three large porteullis gates worked into the ramparts, which were guarded by military sentries detailed from the garrison. They were known as the Bazar Gate, Church Gate, and Apollo Gate ; and though these were demolished along with the city walls, yet the localities are still known by these names. In addition to these there were several sally gates, which led to a few Government offices, which were located within these enclosures. The three principal outlets were guarded by military sepoys, and a European subaltern attended each day to "watch the gates." The native sentries, in ignorance of the standing orders often led to amusing contretemps. One of these orders prohibited the entry of grass into the Fort. Not understanding the true import of this mandate, a sentry stopped the carriage of a European gentleman at the entrance of the gates on the ground that a bundle of grass was tied at the back of the vehicle for the use of his horse during the day. This was about ten o'clock in the morning, when most of the Europeans went to the Fort for business, a number of carriages followed, and they were all stopped for a similar reason at the gates. The officer who had his office over the gateway came down and wished to know the reason of these carriages being stopped on the way to the Fort. It was found by him that through the stupidity of the sentry on duty all carriages carrying grass were prohibited from entering the Fort, whereas the real order related to carts laden with grass, and without a permit from the Town Major. The sentry was reprimanded and the carriages were allowed to pass. During the Russo-Turkish war in 1854, and the Indian Mutiny in 1857, the native guards at the Fort gates were replaced by Highlanders, whose queer uniforms were the talk of the populace as they saw such dress for the first time in Bombay. The funeral of the first Parsi Baronet, as it passed through the Church Gate, was saluted by the garrison doing duty there. One of the standing military orders at these gates was to prevent people passing through them with open umbrellas, another was to stop them if they carried a lighted lantern. Such people were challenged with a cry of "who comes there!"—the appropriate reply being "A friend." But such small matters often led to serious squabbles, which were settled by the subaltern on duty.

DAN LENO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I was helped on to the table. But my opponent objected to my clogs. He danced in naked feet, and I must do the same. My father would have backed me to dance on my head, so my clogs were removed and, with aching, blistered feet, I danced to the accompaniment of my father's uncertain flageolet till the room rang with applause. The battle was already won, but my rival wanted a run for his money. He leaped on the table, commenced a few steps, slipped on some spilled beer, and toppled over into the arms of his backers. There was no doubt about my victory, and we went off proudly with the two shillings I had won.

I have one pleasant memory of Sutton-in-Ashfield, and one only. It was there that Mr. Turner, the famous singer and manager of English opera, gave me half-a-crown. I wonder whether he remembers this ?

We tried to keep my mother in ignorance of the fact that we were singing in public-houses. We always left her behind, as her health was so bad, when we explored a fresh town, and gave her to understand that we were fulfilling ordinary engagements. But she often wondered how it was that so many managers failed to pay us. At length we had to break out with the solid truth. She had plenty of pluck ; perhaps she had suspected the facts of the case all along. Anyhow, she resolved to accompany us, hoping that her still beautiful voice would bring better luck.

I stood by her side in the saloon of an inn in Clay Cross, where the landlord was very good to us. She was singing a ballad. As she finished, there was a clapping of hands, and then one huge, drunken fellow approached and insulted her—insulted my mother. I was only a bit of a boy, about fourteen, but I lifted a pewter pot and hit the man across the head with it. He went down like a log. They hustled me out of the house and out of the town, for my life was not safe after that.

In Yarmouth, before we commenced that terrible tour, I had seen two men stabbed by foreign sailors, and one of these gentry, not having sufficient pluck to stab me, compromised matters by pouring a kettle of boiling water over my legs.

But let me be done with those six years of nightmare. When I sit down to think of them I shudder. No man ever fared worse, for we were days together without food, always without money, and walking, walking all the while.

Better times began to dawn when we walked into Wakefield. There was a clog-dancing competition for a purse of silver and a leg of mutton. The show was for the benefit of Messrs. Melrose and Richards. Richards played the violin. I had not entered in the name of Leno—my father's professional pride was still high. But Richards recognised us, for he had known my parents in their better days. Carrying his violin under his chin, he passed where I stood, and whispered while he tuned up, "Isn't it Leno ?" "Yes," I said. "Right," said Richard ; "see how I'll play for you !" He played like an angel, and I carried away the purse of silver and the leg of mutton.

It was in 1880 that I won the championship belt for clog-dancing. Frank Belton, a comic singer, advised my father to enter for the contest, to be held at the Princess's Palace, Leeds. My father thought I had not the ghost of a chance. "Then," said Belton, "let me enter him and share profits." "No," said my father, "if it is good enough for you, it is good enough for me." I was entered, and I won. This was the first occasion on which I was called as "Dan" Leno. I had always been George—my right name, but, by the error of the man who received the entries, I was booked as Dan, and in that name the championship of the world was allotted me, and I had to remain re-christened.

I won this belt—the first belt—three times. Then the judges of another contest awarded it to somebody else. I bowed to their decision.

"I have won the belt," I said, "you are the judges. I give it up." I cannot go deeper into details, but the climax was reached when the new holder, forfeiting his claim, was summoned at the police-court for return of the belt.

"How much is the belt worth ?" asked the magistrate.

The promoter of the contest, instead of saying that a championship belt could not be valued in coin of the realm, replied :

"Ten pounds."

"Very well," said the magistrate, "let this man pay ten pounds or give up the belt."

The money was paid, and the belt lost. In these circumstances a new belt was provided, which I won and still hold. The inscription tells the full story.

Champion Belt,
won by
DAN LENO,
Champion Clog-Dancer of the World,
at the
People's Music-Hall, Oldham ;
After Six Nights' Contest,
May 14th to 19th, 1893.

As "Champion Clog-Dancer of the World" I came to London seventeen years ago, appearing at three halls, the Forester's, Middlesex, and Gatti's. My title was a proud one in the provinces, but London had not been educated up to it. In the country I depended on my clogs, my singing counted for very little. London, not caring for the clogs, took to the songs.

So I became a comedian by accident. Please don't blame me for it. It was not my fault.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds ; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed rous in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made and the extensive and ever increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapian may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., the many agents for same, including the well-known firms of London, Ltd., (all branches in South Africa) ; Trencher & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta ; A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, China and Manila ; Elliot Bros., Ltd., Sydney and Brisbane ; Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., and Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne ; Lyman, Sons and Co., and Evans and Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto ; and numerous others, not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c., &c.—"Diamond Fields Advertiser," Kimberley.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Aug. 28.

10 p.m.	73·1

THURSDAY—Aug. 29.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	80·1

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 27th August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 18 feet 2 2-5 inches against 19 feet 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Transplantation of rice and sowing of other crops nearly completed. Rats still causing damage to rice crops in Shahbandar division. Locusts have caused slight damage in Kohistan. Agricultural stock in fair condition, and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 13, of jowari 18, of bajri 15, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 25 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 10 4-5 inches against 13 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Water sufficient in canals for kharif crops which are flourishing. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but did no damage. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of wheat 16, of jowari 24, of bajri 21, of barley 20, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Larkana.—Average rainfall of 38 cents in four talukas during week. Kharif sowing and rice transplantation completed. Standing crops flourishing, but damaged by floods in Kakar and Labdarya talukas. Preparations for rabi cultivation commenced in four talukas. Crops slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Ratodero and Sehwan talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of rice varying from 8 to 14, of wheat from 10 to 17, of jowari from 20 to 30, and of bajri from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week 1 inch 59 cents at Naushahro and 65 cents at Moro. Kharif sowing continues. Water supply sufficient. Standing crops generally flourishing, but damaged by rats in parts of Badin, Tando Bago and Guni talukas. Cattle in good condition in 10 talukas and in fair condition in 2 talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20, of jowari from 14 to 26, of bajri from 16 to 20, and of wheat from 8 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry kasb varying from 1 1-2 to 6 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops flourishing, but partially damaged by cricketes in Kashmor and Shahdadpur talukas and by locusts in Jacobabad taluka. Preparations for rabi cultivation commenced in Thul and Kandkot talukas. Deficiency of water in Unharwah and Kurshah canals in Kandkot and Shahdadpur talukas. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers, of bajri 21 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 14 seers, 8 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week throughout Desert, maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Nagar, minimum 1 cent at Umchra ; for season maximum 4 inches 22 cents at Nagar, minimum 75 cents at Chachra. Kharif sowing continues in Desert. More rain needed in Jamrao. Locusts appeared in Samaro taluka, but did no damage. Fodder-supply slightly deficient in Sanghar and Samaro talukas. Agricultural stock adequate. Prices of staple food-grains slightly falling in Desert.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 24th August 1901). —Rain during week 1 inch 71 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 13 cents at Sanand, minimum 75 cents at Gogha ; for season 13 inches 85 cents at Ahmedabad, in district maximum 20 inches 30 cents at Parantij, minimum 10 inches 73 cents at Viramgam. Rainfall normal and general throughout the district. Standing crops generally in good condition. Crops damaged by rats and caterpillars to some extent in Sanand taluka and Modasa petha and ports of Daskroi taluka. More rain wanted for transplantation of rice. Sowing of cotton in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 19 seers, of bajri 17 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 12 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 4-0-0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 18 cents at Godhra, minimum 30 cents at Dohad ; for season 23 inches 04 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 25 inches 15 cents at Halol, minimum 15 inches 14 cents at Dohad. Rainfall deficient in Dohad taluka where it is urgently wanted for rice crops. Crops generally in good condition but damaged by rats. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 26th August 1901.)—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 60 cents at Kaira, minimum 39 cents at Mator ; for season 17 inches 45 cents at Kaira, the district maximum 39 inches 43 cents at Borsad, minimum 11 inches 74 cents at Matar. Tobacco sowing in progress in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. Jowari sowing in progress in A'nand and Nadiad talukas. Weeding operations in progress throughout the district. Seedlings being slightly damaged by rats in Thasra, Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj and Borsad talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Rain wanted for transplantation of rice in Matar and Mehmadabad talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Green grass available for cattle. Average price of bajri 14-14, of rice 10 11-14, of wheat 11 7-48, and of jawari 20 7-8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 71 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 1 inch 11 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 29 cents at Vagra ; for season 21 inches 22 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 21 inches 30 cents at Jambusar, minimum 15 inches 56 cents at Amod. Sowing of til and weeding operations in progress. Rats are damaging seeds and seedlings of bajri, jowari, tur, til and rice throughout the district. Measures have been adopted for their destruction. Standing cotton crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain during week 68 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Bardoli, minimum 68 cents at Chorasi ; for season 15 inches 74 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 63 inches 03 cents at Pardi, minimum 14 inches 89 cents at Olpad. Transplantation of rice seedings in progress in parts of Jalalpor taluka where more rain is wanted Sowing of jowari in rice land continues where the rainfall has been insufficient. Weeding operations completed in Bulsar taluka and progressing in other talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of jowari commenced in parts of Olpad taluka where it was damaged by insects. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of dry karbai Rs. 1-8-0 and of grass Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 21st to 25th, total of week 53 cents ; total to date 71 inches 84 cents, being 12 inches 97 cents above average. Temperature normal from 21st to 24 ; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 25th and 26th, and 2° warm on 27th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from south-west on 23rd, and from west on 24th and 25th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain during week 4 inches 19 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 6 inches 14 cents at Shahapur, minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Dahanu ; for season 93 inches 04 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 91 inches 89 cents at Shahapur, minimum 57 inches 8 cents at Umbargaon. Weeding operations in progress. Rice plants in good condition. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 80 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 65 cents at Alibag ; for seasons maximum 129 inches 1 cent at Karjat, minimum 75 inches 31 cents at Alibag. Young plants thriving. Weeding progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 4 inches 47 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 9 inches 30 cents at Mandangad, minimum 1 inch 71 cents at Malvan ; for season maximum 132 inches 87 cents at Mandangad, minimum 57 inches 53 cents at Malvan. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 32 tolas at Chiplun. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 11 seers 60 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 54 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, 32 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 5 cents at Nasurabad, minimum 1 cents at Sindkheda ; for season 13 inches 10 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 17 inches 89 cents. Crops in good condition. Early sown bajri in ear. Cotton commencing to flower. Rats damaging crops in parts of Bhusaval, Yaval, Pimpalner, Nanaurbar, Shirpur, Chopda and Taloda talukas. Locusts have greatly diminished in number in Erandol, Pachora and Bhusaval talukas owing to heavy rain. Young locusts have slightly damaged late sown bajri and cereal crops in Raver taluka. Bajri being re-sown in Jalgaon and Taloda talukas. Bajri and minor crops damaged to some extent by insects in Edalabad petha Prospects of cotton crops very hopeful and of other crops very promising Fodder-supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Agricultural stock moderately sufficient ; tagavi is being given to supply deficiency.

Nasik.—Rain during week 29 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 5 inches 43 cents at Igadpuri, minimum 4 cents at Niphad ; for season 12 inches 63 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 101 inches 93 cents at Igadpuri, minimum 5 inches 82 cents at Baglan. Rainfall insufficient in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor and Yeola talukas and in parts of Malegaon Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Rain urgently wanted in all these talukas ; elsewhere it is sufficient for the present. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops nearly completed. Weeding commenced. Standing crops in good condition in those talukas where there was sufficient rain ; elsewhere they are likely to suffer if rain holds off a fortnight more. They are also injured by grasshoppers in parts of Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Malegaon and Peint talukas but the insects have died in parts of Igatpuri and Niphad talukas where there has been good rain. The season appears to be promising in half of the district, though backward. Fodder-supply sufficient, except in parts of Malegaon and Kalvan talukas, where green grass is not also available to a sufficient extent. Cattle in good condition, Agricultural stock improving. Deficiency of water supply still felt in Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Price of bajri risen in Malegaon talukas, and of rice in Chandor talukas price of wheat fallen in Sinnar and Chandor taluka ; but risen in Dindori taluka. Prices stationary elsewhere. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas of wheat 9 seers 60 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, of nagli 12 seers 30 tolas, and of jowari 13 seers 43 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 23 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 86 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 7 cents at Sangamner ; for season 10 inches 21 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 13 inches 46 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 5 inches 48 cents at Sangamner. More rain wanted in seven talukas. Standing crops in fair condition. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply and cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains and kasbi at Ahmednagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week in all talukas except Sirur, 28 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 2 inches 13 cents at Mulshi, minimum 10 cents at Indapur ; for season 18 inches 29 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 53 inches 95 cents at Mulshi, minimum 5 inches 89 cents at Sirur. Rainfall normal throughout the district, except in parts of Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond patha. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Transplantation of rice crops completed. More rain still wanted in the eastern part of the district for rabi sowing. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 seers 12 tolas, of jowari 27 seers 12 tolas, of kasbi 100 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 9 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 10 cents at Barsi, minimum 3 cents at Pandharpur ; for season maximum 17 inches 24 cents at Sholapur, minimum 3 inches 94 cents at Sangola. Rain wanted in all talukas except Barsi. Kharif crops in good condition. Fodder-supply generally sufficient except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where its scarcity is felt to some extent. Cattle generally insufficient for agricultural purposes ; the want is partially removed by tagavi and charitable grants ; cattle are also hired by cultivators in some places. Price of jowari slightly fallen in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, risen in Barsi and Karmala talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari 13 seers 7 chataks, of bajri 14 seers 5 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 14 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 52 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3

P." IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Steel" was the name of the old melo- irty years' standing, which I saw at the Theatre, Hoxton, on the hottest of hot eek, "The rag"—for they still use a at the "Brit"—rises at seven o'clock falls at halfpast eleven. The drama, scenes, is succeeded by specialities, cialities by a screaming farce. At the drop-curtain—a painting of St. Mark's th a perfect fleet of gondolas—are the who was so well known to Hoxton —Mrs. Sarah Lane. There are few the "Brit"; villainy is as black as ink; s are sandwiched with tremendous ations. As I went into the vastness of r-storm was fluttering through the roof ruined home"; the hero's wife, lying on tely underneath the hole in the ceiling, ery agitating music; the hero was being murder, and his "little, little child" family picture.

ly the prologue. Later on, we saw the ushed by a steam-hammer; we saw the ry picturesque in a cowboy hat, return vasi as a diamond king. The heroine eption at every entrance; the villain o'd," and groaned at; the comic man lth a roar of "Hullo, Jimmie!" and programme I saw he was played by lop. The word "gentleman" at the to be considered synonymous with fun was fast and furious over an old dish workman, for although Mr. Fred played the part, gave a sketch of broad lines, the audience felt—to —that he "was sich a nice man too, e man!"

im light, when the curtain is up, one great audience at the "Brit" with d interest. Absorbed, excited, flipping one moment howling with laughter rfectly silent—quick, critical, noisy; row of the pit to the top seat of the people turn their faces to the busy r's scarlet coat here and there makes f colour; there were many babies—the very height of Olympus dancing s mother's arms to the strains of the audience as a whole looked black and died together. Suddenly the lights people on the floor of the theatre de over the seats and make an exit ors marked "Pit and Slips." Boys sleeves to keep cool, and the light re at a premium. "Armun kykes," d on high by a man edging his way eats, are passed from hand to hand. n step, from "the boxes" to the bar, ys and laughs, and whistles and cat- sounds, the curtain rises, and so the night after night, week after week.

Peach is leading lady, and Mr. Roy ng man at the "Brit." Miss Peach r of Miss Emily Miller, one of the stage. The changes in the stock com- d far between. The stage manager, Syms, was the beloved hero of drama for eighteen years before he accepted ition; but his long service record is J. B. Howe, who actually takes this h annual benefit! There is a strong pany at the "Brit," a company up to the audiences and the dramas, week there are rehearsals at eleven morning, a new play is produced evening, and the "repertoire" ranges hts of London" and "The King of Amiet" and "Richard III."

the leading man at Hoxton is well poorly express the feeling that he e audiences who nightly follow his the stage. Mr. Roy Redgrave has ing of the "Brit," for a year and Tall, as thin as a lath, but muscular ft, with large, brown, "telling" eyes ut features, he is just the type of age hero. He can truly be called d he has received tributes of admira- tion as varied as they are compliment- packets of cigarettes, and buttonholes ast at his feet every Monday night; he n a perfect stock of worked slippers, are a very popular gift. A stylographic little note book, and a cigarette case latest "tributes"; but most the unusual was thrown on to the stage somemonths a large paper parcel containing two nd half-a-dozen collars.

fter Mr. Roy Redgrave's first appear- "Brit," he received a threatening letter ng man who had been jilted by his accusing the actor of "fascinating and away," and further warning his suppos- eep out of a certain street and remem- of Terriss. As he occasionally made use ular street, for a near cut, Mr. Redgrave anager to let the contents of the letter nong his friends in front, and the con- s that directly "Roy" was seen in the od of the threatened attack he would be rounded and escorted by a defiant devot- unknown protectors.

rave, like Royalty, is accustomed to the public position. He lives at Stamford met and accompanied to the theatre night by a little band of the Hoxton ilently take their places on the same bus, when he does, see him safely into the and, however late he leaves the theatre, re to be a small waiting crowd to say t." But his funniest experience occurred hello," Mr. Redgrave entered for the great Iago, in the third act, intending to score A girl in the front row threw a buttonhole ge. There was an instant roar of "Pick Roy!" "Pick it up, Roy!" But the absurdity stooping for a geranium buttonhole struck , and he calmly went on with the scene, changed to: "Why don't cher pick it up, e noise became deafening, Iago was d in stage slang "dried up." Then Othello erate, "Get the blessed thing, for 's sake!" he exclaimed; but as that uttonhole had fallen between the foot- the Moor and his Ancient were compel- wn on their knees and hunt for it!

bicyclist who has not yet seen the Jones d Sensation, at the Pavilion, should do so at To watch Mr. "Charlie" Jones, riding on a that is built at an angle of sixty degrees, whirl and round at an amazing speed, is one of the xciting performances seen on the variety stage ne time, and quite the best thing at the Pavil- r many a long day. A bright yellow line is ning near the upper edge of the peculiar little ous in spite of this guide to the eye, Mr. Jones ice been shot over the top and severely hurt; audience realises the risk, but it only adds to sation of the show. He rides an English e, with an eighty-four gear; steers entirely pedals, and says that he feels as happy, in f the nervous strain, skimming round his re track as the ordinary bicyclist ambling country road.

Jones is the ex-champion cyclist of Australia, born in England, but has lived nearly all in Christchurch, New Zealand. In '94 he ed a bicycle for the first time—a high, old- ed wheel—for the sake of riding out of hurch to visit a brother twenty miles away. months later he was riding a safety and had s first race at a local match. Hardly a year Mr. Jones held the five mile championships terbury and New Zealand, and as time went pread his conquests further. Four years ago nes came to England. He is a most agreeable fellow, of unbounded energy and pluck; a alker, and—it is needless to say—a bicyclist ugh originality as skill.

is it that Cinquevalli remains the very first profession? Rivals—and rivals whom any rtist might well fear—appear and disappear, ut Cinquevalli still holds his own unsurpassed. him, behind the scenes at the Hippodrome, fore his performance one day last week, and stic n was answered by an impression of the ality of the man. The look of strength and n his every movement; the well-shaped, well- head; the clear eyes, wide apart; the lance, the steadiness of hand, the fine sense ch—everything about Cinquevalli suggests tually keen, highly-trained mind. He was n Poland, educated in Germany, has lived t Italians, travelled all over the world, and every European language excepting, oddly his own.

September 4th, Mr. Cinquevalli sails from d on a tour round the world. It will take o years. He starts by playing twenty-six n the States, working his way to San Fran- his next stopping point will be Honolulu; from to New Zealand and Australia, where he pro- ending another twenty-six weeks, India and re to be included in this grand tour. One uevalli's most amusing recollections is of his visit to Africa. He gave a performance at a tual, and the members of his audience were ed that they commenced, greatly to his sur- d amusement, to dance and shout and jump light—entertaining their entertainer.

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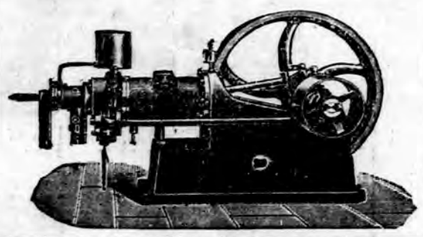

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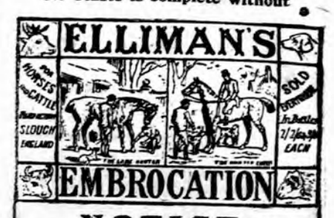

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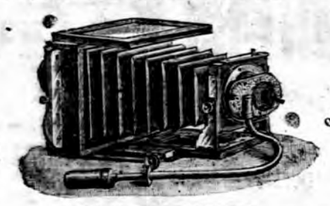

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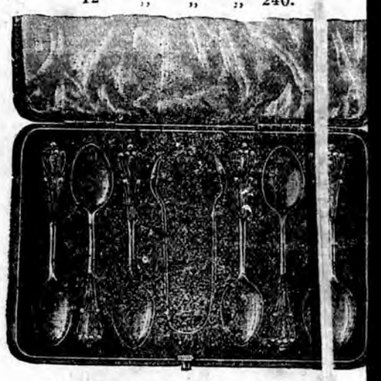

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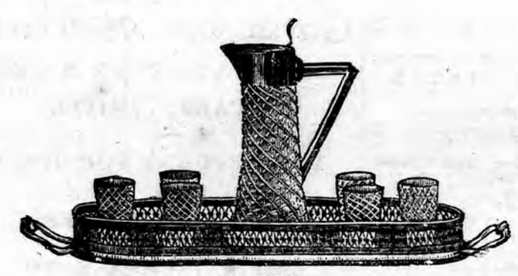

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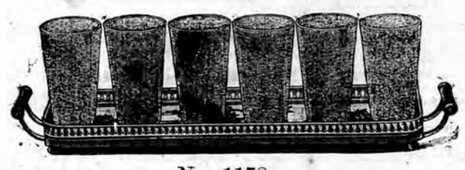

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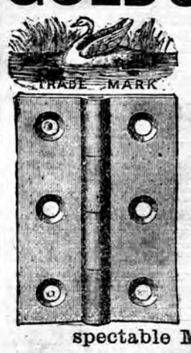

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